



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 244

19 December 1983

JAPAN

| | |
|---|------|
| Election Brings Severe Setback to Ruling Party | C 1 |
| Voting Results | C 1 |
| Votes Won by Parties | C 1 |
| New Party Strength in Diet | C 1 |
| Nakasone Vows To Keep Control | C 2 |
| Prime Minister Meets Press | C 3 |
| TV Interviews Premier | C 4 |
| Opponents Criticize Nakasone | C 6 |
| Fukuda Edges Out Nakasone | C 6 |
| Tanaka Victory Stuns Observers | C 7 |
| Tanaka Still Most Powerful | C 8 |
| Major Defeats Reported | C 9 |
| Defense Chief Loses | C 9 |
| Hamada Makes Comeback | C 10 |
| Political Observers Comment | C 10 |
| Foreign Policy Not To Change | C 11 |
| Voters Back Justice | C 11 |
| Illegal Electioneering Probed | C 11 |
| Agreement to NTT's Purchases of U.S. Equipment Likely | C 12 |
| Bilateral Trade Committee With EC To Be Set Up | C 12 |
| Atomic Energy Bureau Director on Visit to China | C 12 |
| Government Probes Alleged Espionage Against DPRK | C 13 |
| Five Soviet Warships Spotted Around Japan | C 14 |
| Team Leaves for Sakhalin To Retrieve KAL Debris | C 14 |
| Industrial, Technological Meeting With ROK Slated | C 14 |

NORTH KOREA

| | |
|--|------|
| Weinberger's Remarks on U.S. Policy Criticized | D 1 |
| MAC Phone Protest Made on Weapons in DMZ | D 1 |
| South Korean Police Emergency Alert Reported | D 2 |
| U.S.-South Korean Extradition Treaty Denounced | D 2 |
| KCNA Report | D 2 |
| MINJU CHOSON Commentary [17 Dec] | D 2 |
| Chon Tu-hwan Called Agent of U.S. Aggression [NODONG SINMUN 16 Dec] | D 3 |
| Chon's Meeting With Koreans in Japan Scored [NODONG SINMUN 17 Dec] | D 4 |
| VRPR: Chon's Remarks on 'Clean' Officialdom Reviled | D 5 |
| Investigation of Japanese Ship in Nampo Reported | D 7 |
| Continuation of Investigation | D 8 |
| Chon's Remarks on ROK-Japan Ties Denounced [MINJU CHOSON 16 Dec] | D 8 |
| Reaction to Foreign Ministry Memorandum Reported | D 8 |
| Supported in Pyongyang | D 8 |
| Moscow Envoy's Press Talk | D 10 |
| PRC Media Cited | D 10 |
| TASS Cited | D 10 |
| Other Socialist Media Cited | D 11 |

| | |
|---|------|
| South Korean Plan for UN Entry Denounced | D 11 |
| NODONG SINMUN Commentary [18 Dec] | D 11 |
| MINJU CHOSON Commentary [17 Dec] | D 13 |
| KULLOJA Discusses Proposal for DCRK Founding [Nov 83] | D 13 |
| Socialist Law for Special System Stressed [MODONG SINMUN 15 Dec] | D 19 |
| Report on New Multipurpose Ship Built in Sinpo | D 20 |

SOUTH KOREA

| | |
|--|-----|
| ANSP Rounds Up Three N. Korean Spy Rings | E 1 |
| Police Director Orders Crime, Terrorism Alert [THE KOREA TIMES 18 Dec] | E 1 |
| Diplomatic Campaigns Against North To Continue | E 2 |
| European Parliament Debates Anti-North Resolution [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Dec] | E 2 |
| Chon Attends Reception Closing 1983 Parliament | E 3 |
| N-Power Plants Construction Plans Overhauled | E 4 |
| Briefs: Import Restrictions | E 4 |

MONGOLIA

| | |
|---|-----|
| Envoy Speaks on World Problems in UN Committee | F 1 |
| MPRP Adopts Resolution on Schoolchildren's Year | F 2 |

KAMPUCHEA

| | |
|---|-----|
| Foreign Ministry Denounces U.S., Israel | H 1 |
| Phnom Penh Notes USSR Medical Service Aid | H 1 |
| CPV International Development Team Ends Visit | H 2 |
| Koh Kong Province Improves Defense Activities | H 2 |

LAOS

| | |
|---|-----|
| U.S. MIA Delegation To Visit for Three Days | I 1 |
| Kaysone Phomviharn Receives CPSU Delegation | I 1 |

THAILAND

| | |
|--|-----|
| Science, Technology Agreement Signed With PRC [NATION REVIEW 19 Dec] | J 1 |
| 'Hot Line' Planned With Laos for Border Disputes [NATION REVIEW 18 Dec] | J 1 |
| Maj Pathomphong Resigns From Army Amid Controversy [NATION REVIEW 17 Dec] | J 2 |

VIETNAM

| | |
|---|-----|
| Hanoi Cites Weinberger Remarks on PRC, East Asia | K 1 |
| Tran Quynh Heads CPV Delegation to Moscow | K 1 |
| Aliyev Receives Tran Quynh | K 1 |
| Moscow Cooperation Talks | K 2 |
| Pham Van Dong Writes Book on SRV-USSR Friendship | K 2 |
| Hanoi Reaction to 'CGDK' Meeting in Beijing | K 3 |
| 'Beijing's Farce' | K 3 |
| Hanoi Radio Assails Meeting | K 4 |
| Kampuchean Situation Irreversible [NHAN DAN 17 Dec] | K 6 |
| Ho Chi Minh Front Congress Concludes | K 7 |

INDONESIA

| | |
|--|-----|
| Mokhtar: No PRC Protest Over Embassy Issue (AFP) | N 1 |
| Papers Cited on Suharto's Malaysia Visit | N 1 |
| Palapa B-2 Satellite To Be Launched 29 Jan | N 1 |

PHILIPPINES

| | |
|---|-----|
| FEBC Reports Opening of U.S. Base Labor Talks | P 1 |
| Philippines Advised To Seek Moratorium Extension | P 1 |
| Virata, Committee To Meet | P 1 |
| Batasan Approves Constitutional Amendments | P 2 |
| Marcos on Issues in Voter Registration | P 2 |
| Marcos Exposes 'Clergy-Bourgeois Clique' | P 2 |
| AFP Report | P 3 |
| Imelda Marcos Vows To 'Continue Serving People' | P 4 |
| President Marcos Claims Opposition Losing Support | P 4 |
| Opposition Leader Urges Assembly Polls Boycott | P 4 |
| 'Showdown' Looms Over Aquino Investigation | P 5 |
| [METRO MANILA TIMES 18 Dec] | |
| Salutary Effect of Hoarded Goods Confiscations | P 6 |
| Marcos Announces New Palawan Oil Well 16 Dec | P 6 |
| Army Notes Improvement in Mindanao Situation | P 7 |
| [METRO MANILA TIMES 18 Dec] | |

ELECTION BRINGS SEVERE SETBACK TO RULING PARTY

Voting Results

OW190453 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Election results: As of 1:40 p.m. [0440 GMT] Monday

| Parties | Seats Won | Incumbent | Former | New | Seats at Dissolution | Seats Won in 1980 |
|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----|-----------------------|-------------------|
| LDP | 250 | 219 | 8 | 23 | 286 | 284 |
| JSP | 112 | 79 | 12 | 21 | 101 | 107 |
| Komeito | 58 | 28 | 16 | 14 | 34 | 33 |
| DSP | 38 | 26 | 3 | 9 | 31 | 32 |
| JCP | 26 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 29 | 29 |
| NLC | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 12 |
| USDP | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Minor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ind. | 16 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 11 |
| Total | 511 | 381 | 46 | 84 | 498 (13 vacancies) | 511 |

Votes Won by Parties

OW190905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Election-votes: Votes won by parties as of 4:30 p.m. [0730 GMT] Monday (final)

| | Number of Votes | Share (PC) | Share in 1980 |
|---------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| LDP | 25,982,781 | 45.76 | 47.9 |
| JSP | 11,065,080 | 19.49 | 19.3 |
| Komeito | 5,745,750 | 10.12 | 9.0 |
| DSP | 4,129,907 | 7.27 | 6.6 |
| JCP | 5,302,485 | 9.34 | 9.8 |
| NLC | 1,341,584 | 2.36 | 3.0 |
| USDP | 381,045 | 0.67 | 0.7 |
| Minor | 62,323 | 0.11 | 0.2 |
| Ind | 2,768,735 | 4.88 | 3.5 |
| Total | 56,779,690 | 100.00 | 100.0 |

New Party Strength in Diet

OW190721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Election-strength: New party-wise strength at two-chamber Diet

| House of Representatives (lower house) | Party | House of Councillors (upper house) |
|---|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 250 | LDP | 136 |
| 112 | JSP | 43 |
| 58 | Komeito | 27 |
| 38 | DSP | 13 |
| 26 | JCP | 14 |
| 8 | NLC | -- |
| 8 [as received] | USDP | -- |

(continued)

| | | |
|-----|----------------|-----|
| -- | Sangiin-No-Kai | 8 |
| -- | Shinsei Club | 4 |
| 16 | Independents | 3 |
| 0 | Vacancies | 4 |
| 511 | Total | 252 |

(Note: LDP abbreviated from Liberal-Democratic Party, JSP from Japan Socialist Party, DSP from Democratic Socialist Party, JCP from Japan Communist Party, NLC from New Liberal Club, USDP from United Social Democratic Party.)

Nakasone Vows To Keep Control

OW190559 Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone suffered a heavy blow Monday as he failed to roll his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party to victory in a crucial general election held Sunday.

Newspapers called the outcome of the polls -- Nakasone's first bid to seek a mandate after becoming premier in November 1982 -- a "devastating defeat" for the conservatives and all but dashed his hope for reelection as party president late next year. Nakasone admitted the result of the election was severe but flatly declared he has no intention of giving up power.

The lowest postwar voter turnout -- 67.94 percent of 84.5 million eligible voters -- contributed to the LDP's slide from the 286 seats it had before going to the election for the 511 seats at stake in the powerful House of Representatives to 250, six shy of a simple majority of 256. A final tabulation gave the No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party 112, Buddhist-oriented Komeito 58, the moderate opposition Democratic Socialist Party 38, the Japan Communist Party 26, the New Liberal Club 8, the United Social Democratic Party 3 and independents 16.

The ruling party narrowly retained a majority in the lower house, however, because it hurriedly gave membership to eight conservative independents. This raised the LDP's strength to 258 seats, two more than a simple majority. Expressing his determination to keep the reins of government, Nakasone told a television interview it is "natural" for him as LDP president and premier to continue to lead the nation. A grim-faced Nakasone said he accepted the outcome of the election as a "severe criticism of the people" and added "I'll cope with it soberly."

The 65-year-old premier pointed out that Japan is confronted with important problems both at home and abroad -- trimming the burgeoning government structure, prolonged deficit state finances, trade friction and U.S. pressure for increased Japanese defense spending -- and said "I would like to deal with them by establishing all party unity and consulting with party elders." He emphasized the country cannot afford to have a political vacuum. He said he hopes to convene a special parliamentary session soon.

The result of the election -- the first in three and a half years -- put an end to the LDP's comfortable majority in the legislative body, foreshadowing difficulty in Nakasone's stewardship. The opposition camp hammered the ruling party for its "money power" politics exemplified by former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, a convicted criminal who remains a powerful political force. Nakasone dissolved the lower house November 28 to overcome a parliamentary deadlock stemming from the guilty verdict against Tanaka on October 12 by the Tokyo District Court in the Lockheed bribes scandal. Tanaka was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for taking 500 million yen (2.1 million dollars) bribes from the Lockheed Corp. He has appealed and is free on bail.

The LDP's unexpectedly poor showing at the 130 polling stations across the nation may touch off a new power struggle within the conservative party.

Toshio Komoto, leader of an anti-Nakasone faction, earlier said the prime minister should be taken to task if he failed to retain a majority for the party. Nakasone became premier with Tanaka's strong backing. A senior member of the Tanaka faction said Monday his group would continue to support Nakasone.

Political analysts, meanwhile, said voters' harsh criticism of the LDP's "money power" politics led to his setback. They also said the ruling party mishandled a "change of generation" that is slowly sweeping political circles. As a result, they said, veteran LDP members, including three members of Nakasone's Cabinet, were defeated. They pointed out that another reason was Nakasone's high-handed posture on such issues as defense and education and his outspoken stance on diplomacy which did not please voters.

The Socialists, who call for Japan's neutrality and abolition of the Self-Defence Forces, increased their seats from 101 to 112. The moderate opposition Komeito and Democratic Socialist Parties also picked up more seats from 34 to 58 and 31 to 38, respectively. The New Liberal Club, a splinter conservative opposition party, and Japan Communist Party declined from 29 to 26 and 10 to 8, respectively.

Prime Minister Meets Press

OW190923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0914 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday described the results of Sunday's general election as a "severe ordeal" for his Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) but displayed dogged resolve to stay in power.

"No political vacuum is allowed at a time when problems are mounting both at home and abroad. I want to fulfill my responsibility (by staying in office)," Nakasone told reporters at the LDP headquarters in central Tokyo.

The conservative party, in power for 28 years, suffered a serious setback in the lower house general election -- the first for his year-old administration, failing to win even a simple majority in the chamber. The LDP won 250 of the 511 lower house seats at stake, while the main opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and two centrists parties -- Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) -- made impressive gains.

The LDP, which held 286 seats when the house was dissolved late last month, Monday boosted its strength to 259 by adding to its roster nine successful candidates to maintain a bare majority in the powerful first chamber.

Most political analysts blamed the LDP's setback, regarded as unexpected, on the conviction of Nakasone's main political patron, former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, in Japan's largest postwar bribery scandal.

Nakasone said his party received severe criticism at Sunday's polls. "We must restart by fully self-reflecting on ourselves."

Tanaka was sentenced to four years in prison for taking slush fund from U.S. aircraft firm Lockheed while in office in the early 1970's to promote its aircraft sales to a domestic airline. He immediately appealed the ruling and refused to give up his lower house seat, paralyzing Diet business for more than one month and leading Nakasone to disband it for a general election.

Asked to comment on the LDP election setback and the Tanaka case, Nakasone was evasive. Tanaka left the LDP after the scandal erupted in 1976 but leads the largest LDP faction.

Nakasone said if he is renamed a prime minister at a special Diet session to be convened shortly, he will complete reshuffling the LDP leadership lineup and his Cabinet by the end of this year. He said the Diet must deal with such imminent issues as a Russo-Japanese fishery pact and the fiscal 1984 national budget. He also said he will visit China late in March as scheduled.

Nakasone called on his party leaders and rank and file members to rally behind him to tide over the political difficulties the party faces after the election. Political sources said two non-mainstream LDP factions led by former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and former Cabinet Minister Toshio Komoto held their respective general meetings Monday. Komoto later said Nakasone should take responsibility for the election loss -- an expression calling for his resignation. There were voices in the Fukuda faction calling on Nakasone to give up the post of LDP president which automatically carries with it premiership as long as the ruling party retains control of the Diet. Nakasone said he is ready to meet LDP leaders antagonistic to him for the sake of the party unity and not to cause intraparty feuding.

The LDP suffered a crushing defeat in the 1979 general election under the late Prime Minister and LDP chief Masayoshi Ohira, sparking intense infighting lasting for 40 days, which damaged the party's prestige. LDP sources said three mainstream factions led by Nakasone, Tanaka and former prime minister Zenko Suzuki are poised to continue to throw their support behind the Nakasone government.

TV Interviews Premier

OW190909 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0411 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Interview with LDP President Yasuhiro Nakasone by NHK announcer Korehito Obama, with Nakasone in the LDP election campaign headquarters and Obama in the NHK studio -- live]

[Text] [Obama] Mr Nakasone, how do you view the outcome of the election this time?

[Nakasone] I take it as a very severe result. I think that we must deal earnestly with this severe criticism passed by the people.

[Obama] I will ask you that question again later. Right now I think that a matter of urgent necessity for your party is how to secure a majority. In this connection, what are you planning to do to work on the conservative independents?

[Nakasone] I would like to consult with the top three party leaders and add them on the party ticket as soon as possible.

[Obama] If you do that, what will be the number of LDP seats, do you think?

[Nakasone] The number is likely to exceed a majority.

[Obama] Is that so? One of the characteristics of the current election is said to be the record low voter turnout. What do you think about that?

[Nakasone] There may be various reasons, but I would say that, due to the criticism of political ethics, some voters did not go to the polls. And because it was a very cold day, elderly and some other voters could not go to the polls, I think. There can be various other reasons and I would like to get them thoroughly investigated and analyzed.

[Obama] Mr Nakasone, I believe that through the general election, you asked for the nation's evaluation of your administration. What do you think of the election return in relation to the policies you have pursued to date?

[Nakasone] As I said in the beginning, the people passed a severe criticism. I would like to accept it obediently and deal with it seriously.

[Obama] In view of the election return, what trends do you think will rise within the LDP?

[Nakasone] The situation we face is very serious. We have foreign relations, international relations and administrative reform and various other important issues before us. Therefore, we must solemnly live up to the public pledges made by the party through all-party unity and achieve unity by establishing an all-party posture. I think that this is the way to meet the nation's expectations.

[Obama] Then do you intend to continue standing at the head of the party to maintain the party's unity?

[Nakasone] Of course.

[Obama] The LDP is said to be contemplating a coalition with the New Liberal Club [NLC] or persuasions to have NLC representatives join the LDP, in addition to taking in the conservative independents. What is your comment on this?

[Nakasone] I have not heard anything about that yet. The election has just ended and vote tallying is not yet completed. I think that it is most important to accept the election return solemnly.

[Obama] With the year's end just around the corner, budget compilation is a pressing task. In this connection, could you please tell the nation about the future political schedule?

[Nakasone] The present economic situation and domestic and foreign developments do not allow us a moment of rest or delay. In this regard, I think that all parties and factions need to unite as one and run the government efficiently. In this sense the Cabinet plans to request the convocation of a Diet session before the end of the year and deal with various pending issues as early as possible. I think that this is the way to meet the nation's expectations.

[Obama] In the current election, three incumbent Cabinet members failed to get elected. How are you going to replace them and what are you going to do with the unsuccessful Cabinet members?

[Nakasone] I think that it is a matter to be considered after seeing the overall results of the general election, and also after hearing opinions of party members and consulting with party leaders.

[Obama] Would it be all right then to believe that you will consider that matter when you form a new Cabinet after an extraordinary Diet session is called?

[Nakasone] I still do not know what will happen to the election of the prime minister. But I think that that matter should be dealt with after the election of the prime minister is held.

[Obama] After this general election, are you going to have talks with intraparty leaders and opposition party heads?

[Nakasone] We are now in the midst of self-reflection. We will exercise prudence in dealing with difficult future political situations. We should avoid effecting sudden, big changes in international relations or in handling economic issues. With this in mind, our party should unite and march forward. Therefore, when necessary, I will confer with our party's leading, senior members. I also think that as the situation warrants, I will have talks with opposition members.

[Obama] Thank you very much.

Opponents Criticize Nakasone

OW191243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's three main opponents Monday blamed the big election setback of the Liberal-Democratic Party on his handling of "political ethics," which was the biggest issue in Sunday's general election.

Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who heads a 65-dietman intraparty group, said the ruling party must, among other things, put an end to the issue of political ethics stemming from the October 12 conviction of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka in the Lockheed bribery scandal. Fukuda, however, did not say whether he will call on Nakasone to give up the party presidency which carries with it the post of prime minister in an LDP-controlled Diet. Nakasone should do his utmost as LDP's supreme leader to settle the Tanaka issue and to renovate the conservative party, Fukuda said.

Fukuda's archrival, former Premier Tanaka, was instrumental in pushing Nakasone to power in November last year. Tanaka, now an independent, wields enormous political clout as head of LDP's largest intraparty faction, although he has been sentenced to four years in prison.

Nakasone's rival, former Chief Economic Planner Toshio Komoto, said Nakasone should take responsibility for the defeat -- an indirect way of calling on Nakasone to resign as LDP president and prime minister. Komoto, leader of a 36-man faction, said many conservatives will consider it natural that Nakasone will take responsibility.

Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki said what is most important for Nakasone is how to take responsibility for this significant judgement of the voters. Miki said the Liberal-Democratic Party is now managed in an extremely unusual manner.

Miki's remark apparently referred to Tanaka who has strong influence on the governing party. Party unity or political stability cannot be achieved if such a state of affairs remains in the conservative party, he said.

Fukuda Edges Out Nakasone

OW181359 Tokyo KYODO in English 1355 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Maebashi Dec 18 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda edged out his fellow Liberal-Democrat and incumbent Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone as both easily won reelection to the lower house Sunday. Fukuda topped the no. 3 constituency of Gumma Prefecture with 129,100 votes.

Nakasone was close second, with 117,970 votes in the same constituency, where five candidates ran for four seats. The remaining two seats were filled by Socialist Tsuruo Yamaguchi and Keizo Kobuchi, another Liberal-Democrat.

Fukuda and Nakasone have always waged close races in past lower house elections, with the former winning nine times out of 13.

Fukuda heads an LDP faction critical of Nakasone's leadership group that is backed by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

Tanaka Victory Stuns Observers

OW181611 Tokyo KYODO in English 1606 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Nagaoka, Niigata Pref., Dec 19 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka easily brushed off a four-year prison sentence Sunday to rack up his biggest election win ever in Japan's 16th postwar lower house election.

In his wake he left the shattered political dreams of Akiyuki Nosaka, a popular writer who excited the public's imagination, but failed to win the voters' support with his bid to upset the kingmaker of Japanese politics in his home Niigata third constituency.

Tanaka collected a stunning 220,761 votes, far outstripping his previous record of 182,681 set while prime minister in 1972. It was a ringing vindication for the head of the most powerful faction in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Tanaka's refusal to resign after his conviction in the Lockheed payoff scandal October 12 precipitated the election.

Trailing Tanaka in the race for the five third constituency seats were LDP incumbent and former Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama, with 48,324 votes; LDP incumbent Hideo Watanabe, with 47,118 votes; Japan Socialist Party incumbent Susumu Kobayashi, with 44,088 votes; and LDP incumbent Shin Sakurai, with 40,931 votes. Nosaka was a distant sixth with only 28,045 votes. Some 87 percent of registered voters trekked to the polls in the snow-bound northcentral Japanese Prefecture among the highest turnout in the nation.

Meeting the press at his home in Tokyo's Mejiro District, Tanaka said he was thankful for winning the latest election in his 38 years in politics. "I am grateful for the voiceless voice of the Japanese people that has come my way in these stormy times," Tanaka said. "I will devote my life to answering this call. The responsibility is grave in my heart."

Nosaka returned to Nagaoka, the largest city in the third constituency, to wait the results after casting his vote in Tokyo earlier in the day.

After the announcement that he had lost, the independent candidate declared he did not consider it a defeat. "More than 20,000 voters gave me their support," Nosaka said. "I will still topple Tanaka."

While few doubted the former prime minister would be reelected, the size of his victory left observers stunned. Tanaka has now been reelected 15 times since his first trip to the diet (Parliament) in 1947. He ran his first reelection campaign out of a jail after being convicted of accepting a bribe from a mining company, but later successfully appealed. The Lockheed conviction with its four-year sentence, is also under appeal. It could take years to reach the Supreme Court.

The former prime minister stumped Niigata third constituency more intensely than in any recent election. His fiery speeches in most of the 33 municipalities of the district drew shouts of approval from huge crowds mobilized by the Etsuzankai, his 98,000-strong political machine. Nosaka's campaign was a complete contrast.

Driving the snowy roads of the rural prefecture in a white jeep, the candidate gave streetside election talks and mingled with small groups in evening rap sessions. A popular writer who received the Naoki Prize for Popular Literature in 1968, Nosaka brought a string of celebrities from Tokyo to campaign on his behalf but lacked his rival's charisma. Ironically, Nosaka's father was a former deputy governor of Niigata and a vice chairman of the Etsuzankai. Nosaka has said he can remember making the bed for Tanaka when the politician would come to visit his father. Throughout the campaign he politely referred to Tanaka as "Tanaka-Sensei," partly out of consideration for the warmth Niigata residents feel for the former prime minister.

While Tanaka's alleged "money politics" have been harshly criticized by his opponents, they have been good for Niigata. In 1983 the prefecture, once one of the poorest in Japan, had the highest per capita level of government public works spending in the nation.

In campaign speeches, Nosaka repeatedly said he appreciates all Tanaka has done for the prefecture but urged the former prime minister to retire gracefully now that he has been convicted in the Lockheed trial. Nosaka finished World War II as a 15-year-old orphan in the fire-bombed port city of Kobe, caring for a one-year-old sister. Her death was the theme of his prize-winning story "Hotaru No Haka" ("The Firefly Grave").

Tanaka finished the war as a wealthy contractor, and his aggressive belief in material progress clashes head-on with Nosaka's literature of despair.

Tanaka Still Most Powerful

OW190645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 19 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's political faction is still the most powerful in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party following Japan's 16th postwar lower house election Sunday.

But the 61 seats the faction won in Sunday's voting were far short of the 70 or more Tanaka had declared he would gain with 84 candidates running across the nation. While the faction fared better than those of most other LDP leaders, including Tanaka's party rivals, public criticism of the former prime minister's "money politics" surfaced in lower votes than before for many winners, and the election defeats of 11 faction incumbents.

The loss was only partly compensated for by the election of nine newcomers. Susumu Nikaido, LDP secretary general and Tanaka's top aide, indicated his readiness to resign over the poor showing. Nonetheless, with the LDP reeling from an election drubbing that sent it scrambling for the support of independents to retain control of the house, the Tanaka faction's weakness appeared as a strength. In contrast, the faction led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone lost seven seats in the election, falling to 40. Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki saw his faction's total seats plunge from 62 to 49.

Even more significantly in an election fought over political morality, the faction of former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Tanaka's most potent adversary within the LDP, slid to 40 seats from 46.

Toshio Komoto, another anti-Tanaka faction leader, lost 2 seats, leaving him with a total strength of 28. Only the faction of the late Ichiro Nakagawa gained in the elections, rising from six to seven seats.

Tanaka himself was the most dramatic exception in the LDP's decline. The former prime minister, convicted and sentenced to four years in prison October 12 for accepting bribes from Lockheed Aircraft Corp., set a personal record in his 15th lower house election, collecting 220,761 votes in the Niigata third constituency. Nor did the shadow of the Lockheed scandal hurt Nikaide, also implicated in the affair, as he breezed to victory in the Kagoshima third constituency.

Nationwide, the Tanaka faction generally fared well in rural districts, but ran into trouble with urban electorates interested in the political morality issued. One of the faction's most serious setbacks was the defeat of Chuji Kuno, a top faction official, in the Aichi second constituency.

Major Defeats Reported

OW181517 Tokyo KYODO in English 1511 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 18 KYODO -- Education Minister Mitsuo Setoyama and Labor Minister Akira Ono lost their Diet seats in Sunday's election of the Japanese lower house.

Setoyama, 79, was defeated by his two fellow conservatives and a socialist in the Miyazaki second constituency, while Ono, 55, failed to be reelected in the Gifu first constituency where two Liberal-Democrats and candidates of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the Japan Communist Party (JCP) and Komeito each gained election. Setoyama, a jurist-turned veteran politician, has held several Cabinet posts since 1947. He had been returned to the lower house 11 times.

Among other veteran conservative politicians, who lost their Diet seats, was former Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka, 68, who had won previous 15 elections in the Nagano first constituency. Former Chief Cabinet Secretary Ryutaro Nemoto, 76, former Defense Agency chief Enji Kubota, 80, former lower house Vice Speaker Daisuke Akita, 77, former chief Economic Planner Keiichi Shoji, 72, former Home Affairs Minister Motosaburo Tokai, 78, were also defeated. In the opposition camp, former JSP Vice Chairmen Shoichi Shimodaira, 65, and Airo Kitayama, 78, were defeated.

Defense Chief Loses

OW190301 Tokyo KYODO in English 0254 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 19 KYODO -- State Minister in charge of Defense Affairs Kazuo Tanikawa failed in his reelection bid from his Hiroshima second constituency. Tanikawa is the third incumbent Cabinet minister defeated in the Sunday general election, following Labor Minister Akira Ono and Education Minister Mitsuo Setoyama. A 53-year-old conservative, elected seven times previously, Tanikawa was behind three conservative and a Socialist candidate. Secretary General of the United Socialist Democratic Party Yanosuke Narasaki and Vice Chairman of the Japan Communist Party Hiroshi Murakami also failed in the election.

Hamada Makes Comeback

OW181537 KYODO in English 1523 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Tateyama, Chiba Pref., Dec 18 KYODO -- Liberal-Democrat Koichi Hamada Sunday regained the lower house seat he gave up in a gambling scandal three years and eight months ago. Hamada, 55, resigned his lower house membership in 1979 after he was alleged to have lost more than 400 million yen (1.7 million dollars) in Las Vegas gambling sessions. Debt was reportedly paid by Kenji Osano, a businessman convicted in the Lockheed payoff case. An outspoken "young Turk" in the ruling party, Hamada was in tears as he thanked supporters at his campaign office after his election became certain.

Political Observers Comment

OW190739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0724 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 19 KYODO -- Sunday's drastic electoral loss for Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) may have been as much the result of bad weather and voter lethargy as any positive shift toward a new political order in Japan, according to political observers here.

"The fact that Japan was engulfed in a cold wave was one major reason for the low voter turnout," Professor Jiro Kamishima of Rikkyo University told KYODO, referring to Sunday's 67.94 percent voting rate, the lowest in Japanese postwar general elections. "Since pre-election public opinion polls indicated the results would be the same as always (a safe win for the LDP), the number of people not going to the polls probably increased," Kamishima said. "So probably half the floating conservative vote that normally would have gone to the LDP was not cast, while the other half went to the opposition parties."

Prof. Gregory Clark of Sophia University tended to support this view. The pre-election surveys indicated party preferences, he said, but the real question in Japanese elections is which groups can get their supporters to go out and vote. In a situation like Sunday's, with bad weather and the general "bad mood" surrounding the election, he said, anyone with good organization does well, such as the Komeito (Clean Government) Party, or the LDP faction of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, whose recent conviction for bribery precipitated the early poll. "If there had really been a shift in popular opinion, the Tanaka faction would not have done so well," Clark said, noting it was "the non-Tanaka supporters" of the LDP who stayed away from the polls.

Critic Tetsuro Murobushi, however, placed a different interpretation on the LDP's loss of floating conservative votes. "It should also be seen as a clear expression of people's will to censure money-power politics and (Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's) military expansion policy," he said, describing the LDP today as a "coming together" of Nakasone's hawkishness and Tanaka's financial power.

Clark also pointed out that the severe setback for the LDP, which failed -- on its own party merits -- to gain even a simple majority, would have repercussions on Japan's relations overseas. In the West, Nakasone had been seen as a new type of dynamic leader, Clark said. "It's going to take a lot of sting out of Japanese diplomacy to see him humiliated so soon."

Foreign Policy Not To Change

OW190951 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 19 KYODO -- Japan's pro-Western foreign policy will not be affected immediately by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's heavy losses in Sunday's general election, a top ranking Foreign Ministry official predicted Monday.

The official said it was natural that Japan, as a member of the Western alliance with great economic power, should play its part for world peace and stability. The official, who declined to be identified, said Japan's international position had been elevated through the constant postwar promotion of peace diplomacy and this basic foreign policy should not be changed.

But observers believe Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will face difficulties in foreign policy from now on. The United States is planning to set up a expert group led by Vice President George Bush to handle the bilateral economic issues and is expected to increase its requests for further market opening and more defense spending, they said. President Ronald Reagan supported Nakasone in his election campaign during the presidential visit to Japan last month, by shelving American demands, in the apparent hope Nakasone would deal with the issues positively after the election.

Foreign policy problems can only be solved by strong leadership of the prime minister. To take such initiatives, however, Nakasone needs a stable majority in the newly elected lower house, which he does not have at present.

Voters Back Justices

OW190855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0830 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 19 KYODO -- Election management officials declared all six Supreme Court justices had gained voter confidence in Sunday's referendum. The Japanese Constitution stipulates the appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people at the first general election... following their appointment. Six of the 15 justices were under review in Sunday's general election.

Illegal Electioneering Probed

OW181423 Tokyo KYODO in English 1415 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 18 KYODO -- Police launched a nation-wide crackdown on illegal election campaigning following the close of balloting for the general election Sunday evening. A spokesman for the National Police Agency said a total of 15 persons were arrested by 8 p.m. across the country on charges of vote-buying and circulation of illegal documents. This brought to 48 the total number of the arrested since campaigning began, he said. Several more would be picked up within Sunday, the spokesman said. Police also searched 79 places across the country, including seven election campaign offices. The agency was expected to conduct a full-scale roundup from Monday morning.

AGREEMENT TO NTT'S PURCHASE OF U.S. EQUIPMENT LIKELY

OW161301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 16 KYODO -- Japan is likely to agree to a three-month extension of the current Japan-U.S. agreement on Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT)'s procurement of American equipment, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday. The officials said while original intentions had been to extend the agreement, which was to expire at the end of the year, for another three years, the U.S. side is reportedly wanting only a three-month extension as there is some conflict of opinion among U.S. Government officials. They quoted U.S. special trade representative William Brock as demanding the procurement issue be settled together with Japan's purchase of a telecommunication satellite.

Another circle observes the U.S. side is trying to settle all pending trade issues, including the opening of Japan's market for U.S. beef and oranges, in bloc fashion.

Under such circumstances, the Foreign Ministry has no choice but to give in to the U.S. request for a three-month extension, the officials said.

BILATERAL TRADE COMMITTEE WITH EC TO BE SET UP

OW170143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0052 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 17 KYODO -- Japan and the European Community (EC) will set up a committee, possibly next spring, to discuss bilateral trade expansion to help redress growing trade imbalance between them, government officials said Saturday. The EC recently agreed to the setting up of the committee, proposed by Japan last February.

But EC officials informed Japan they want the committee to operate for only one year, with discussions focused on the trade deficit problem. Japanese Government officials, however, feel one year is not be enough to solve trade problems, and plan to ask the EC to accept a longer period.

ATOMIC ENERGY BUREAU DIRECTOR ON VISIT TO CHINA

OW161251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 16 KYODO -- The Chinese authorities have no intention of accepting inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or other similar arrangements to ensure peaceful use of nuclear materials. This was made clear at a Press Conference Friday by Yukinobu Takaoka, director of the Atomist Energy Bureau of the Science and Technology Agency, who had just returned from China.

Takaoka visited China from December 7 to December 15 at the invitation of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry of China, and met with leaders of the state scientific and technological commission.

Chinese leaders said it is meaningless to apply IAEA's safeguards agreement to China, which already possesses nuclear weapons, Takaoka said. They also reject all similar arrangements designed to ensure that nuclear materials intended for use in peaceful activities are not diverted to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, Takaoka added.

The Japanese authorities intend to suggest measures to substitute IAEA inspection at the second Japan-China atomic energy consultations to be held in Beijing on December 21 and 22. The Japanese will propose that China establish an inspection system on her own and that Japan will examine and approve it. Judging from China's opposition to IAEA and other similar inspection arrangements, negotiations over this proposal are likely to experience rough going.

China's admission to the IAEA was approved at the agency's general meeting in October, but China has not yet taken formal procedures to join it.

Japan wants China's assurance of the peaceful use of nuclear materials if it exports nuclear power plant equipment to China. Because of China's opposition, however, this has become a pending issue between the two countries.

The problem has loomed up again because China recently sent inquiries to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. for a pressure container for a nuclear power reactor to be installed at its nuclear power plant in Qinshan.

GOVERNMENT PROBES ALLEGED ESPIONAGE AGAINST DPRK

OW180911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0754 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 18 KYODO -- The Japanese Foreign Ministry has started investigation of alleged "espionage" activity by the crew of the Japanese freighter, no 18 Fujisan Maru, in North Korean waters and ports. The ministry has called for a report from the Osaka-based Fuji Kisen Co., owner of the small freighter.

Ministry officials said it was quite unbelievable the ship's crew have committed espionage activities.

Sadao Inada, president of Fuji Kisen, also categorically denied the report of espionage as lacking a factual base, adding: "We are perplexed (at such a report)."

The officials said the ministry is considering asking North Korea through the Japan Red Cross Society or the nonpartisan Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship for a quick return of the ship and crew.

Regarding a North Korean serviceman who escaped to Japan by smuggling himself on the Japanese ship, the Foreign Ministry intends to deal with the case separately with the alleged espionage by the freighter crew. They said there is no connection between the two cases. According to the officials, the North Korean sought refuge in Japan. However, there is no law in Japan commonly granting political or general asylum to a foreigner. They said the ministry would ask South Korea and some other countries if they are ready to welcome the defector.

The officials said since he has refused to return to North Korea, it is practically impossible to return him to that country.

Regarding the case, Radio Pyongyang reported Saturday the master and chief engineer of the Japanese freighter and confessed they had taken a North Korean citizen to Japan after he boarded the ship when it was anchored at Nampo Port October 30. The owner of the ship said the crew discovered the smuggler hiding inside the vessel off Tsushima Island near Nagasaki Prefecture. The crew took the smuggler to the Moji Maritime Safety Office, he said.

According to Inada, North Korean authorities said if the North Korean citizen is returned, the ship and crew will be returned.

FIVE SOVIET WARSHIPS SPOTTED AROUND JAPAN

OW191107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 19 KYODO -- A patrol plane spotted a Soviet Kara-class guided missile cruiser sailing northward in the East China Sea south of Kyushu Island Monday, the Defense Agency said. The 8,200-ton cruiser appeared to be heading for Vladivostok after a mission in the South China Sea, officials said. Another patrol aircraft also located a fleet of four smaller Soviet warships moving southward in the Tsushima Strait between Kyushu Island and the Korean peninsula later in the day, the officers said. The fleet included a 765-ton Natya I-class minesweeper. The warships may go to the Indian Ocean or the South China Sea, they said.

TEAM LEAVES FOR SAKHALIN TO RETRIEVE KAL DEBRIS

OW191030 Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Sapporo Dec 19 KYODO -- A joint Japanese-U.S. team left Otaru port near here for Sakhalin Monday to take delivery of what the Soviet Union calls "objects" from a South Korean airliner downed in September.

Four Japanese and three American officials as well as two journalists from the two countries embarked on the 3,218-ton Japanese patrol boat Tsugaru, which was scheduled to arrive at Nevelsk port on the Soviet far eastern island Tuesday morning. The Tsugaru will return to Otaru port some 34 kilometers west of Sapporo Wednesday morning, officials said. The Soviets have not identified the objects.

A similar joint Japanese-American team went to Sakhalin on September 26 to accept the first batch of 76 Soviet-recovered articles, chiefly aircraft wreckage and passenger belongings.

The Soviet Union shot down the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet which strayed into Soviet airspace on September 1 on a flight from New York to Seoul via Anchorage with 269 people aboard.

The "objects" will be handed over to bereaved families if the Japanese authorities can identify them, the official said.

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL MEETING WITH ROK SLATED

OW170257 Tokyo KYODO in English 0245 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 17 KYODO -- Japan and South Korea will hold a working-level meeting on industrial and technological cooperation in Seoul next Wednesday through Friday, government sources said Saturday.

The meeting was agreed on at the ministerial conference between the two countries held in August.

Discussions at the Seoul meeting will cover such matters as training in Japan of South Korean engineers, industrial technology export policies and collaboration between governmental and private research institutions of the two countries.

WEINBERGER'S REMARKS ON U.S. POLICY CRITICIZED

SK170529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the fact that U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger showed up at the Washington Press Club and chopped a preposterous logic to justify the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war against Korea.

The author of the commentary headlined "Jargon of Aggressor," notes that Weinberger babbled that "security" of South Korea is a "basis of the United States' Asian policy of defence," that the "terrorist incident in Rangoon" showed "the aim of the North for unification by communization."

•

He also ranted that since our military power is superior to that of the South Korean puppets in the ratio of 2:1 in quantity, the "continued presence" and "support" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea are necessary, the commentary notes, and says: Weinberger's jargon showed that the U.S. imperialists chose South Korea as a strongpoint for Asian aggression and are concentrating all "forces" on it.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, caused such a shocking incident as the Rangoon bomb blast and placed the puppet army on the "alert," while frantically kicking up an anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket as never before and is talking about "chastisement" and "surprise attack" on the North.

This notwithstanding, Weinberger made noise about "North's unification by communization." It is a paradoxical nonsense. It is foolish enough of Weinberger to repeat the trite jargon about "predominance" of our military power at a time when the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is claiming that the puppet army has a "strong combat power" for "sure victory at the initial stage of war," crying almost every day that the "first three days are very important" in modern warfare.

By this jargon reversing black and white Weinberger tried to conceal the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and their policy of new war in Korea. Whatever sly trick the bosses of U.S. imperialism like Weinberger may resort to, its aggressive nature and new war provocation moves cannot be veiled.

MAC PHONE PROTEST MADE ON WEAPONS IN DMZ

SK161607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Kaesong December 16 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet army brought machine-guns into various parts of the Demilitarized Zone in the central sector of the front from around 13 hours 25 minutes to 14 hours 30 minutes December 16.

The South Korean puppet army brought jeeps installed with machine-guns respectively to points nearly 600 metres southwest of Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0617, 900 metres south of MDL marker No. 0678, 1,200 metres southwest of MDL marker No. 0667, 700 metres south of MDL marker No. 0686 and 1,200 metres southeast of MDL marker No 0670.

The South Korean puppet army's introduction of such automatic weapons is a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and a criminal act aggravating the situation in the DMZ. Through a telephone notice our side to the Military Armistice Commission lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the criminal act of the South Korean puppet army and demanded a prompt withdrawal of machine-guns brought there.

SOUTH KOREAN POLICE EMERGENCY ALERT REPORTED

SK181050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 18 (KCNA) -- The puppet police headquarters issued an "emergency alert order" on December 17 to the police throughout South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppets decided to post the armed police equipped with live cartridges at many points and mobilize a large number of uniformed and plain-clothes men to watch and control people during the period of the "emergency alert order."

Stricken with fear in face of the ever mounting anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the people, the puppet clique is driving out the police in the suppression of the people, clamouring about "danger of provocations" by someone as it did in the past to divert elsewhere the attention of the people.

U.S. - SOUTH KOREAN EXTRADITION TREATY DENOUNCED

KCNA Report

SK190844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 19 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors, "drafted a treaty on extradition of criminals" to deport to South Korea Korean residents waging an anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle in the United States, according to a foreign press report from Tokyo on December 14.

The "treaty" which would be put into force in a few months is aimed at deporting to South Korea South Korean political refugees in the United States on charges of being "criminals." This is one more vicious reactionary offensive of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to put down the ever mounting anti-U.S., anti-puppet fighting spirit of broad segments of Koreans abroad.

With no suppressive scheme, however, can they break the indomitable fighting spirit of Korean residents in the United States who are burning with anti-U.S., anti-puppet sentiments. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors must give up the scheme to trump up the fascist, criminal "treaty."

MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK171544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a commentary in connection with the fact that the U.S. Administration and the South Korean puppets plan to conclude a "treaty on extradition of criminals" and put it into force before long.

Under the headline "Scheme To Obliterate the Democratic Forces" the author of the commentary says: It is known to the world that though the term "mutual" is used, the puppets cannot deal with Americans, their master. To all intents and purposes, "extradition of criminals" between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique is a heinous scheme aimed at handing over to Chon Tu-hwan the murderer Koreans, who are fighting in the United States against one military fascist dictatorship and for the democratization of society in South Korea and for national reunification, to have them executed.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan has resorted to all despicable atrocities already, sending under various names many secret agents of the "security planning board" and gangsters of the "Army Security Command" to major cities of foreign countries where many Koreans reside to watch and control every move of overseas Koreans.

His clique went the length of threatening that "those who visit the North would be regarded as communists" in an attempt to block the route of overseas Koreans' visit to the DPRK, and committed without hesitation such treacherous acts as arresting and brutally cracking down upon their relatives in South Korea.

If the "treaty of extradition of criminals" is enforced under such conditions, it is clear to everyone, the democrats residing in the United States would be handed any time to the South Korean puppets and be put to cruel tortures and execution by the puppets.

Such collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppets, who are stricken with fear by the mounting anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the people in South Korea, is aimed at suppressing and obliterating them and keeping hold on South Korea as their colony and military base for an indefinite period.

CHON TU-HWAN CALLED AGENT OF U.S. AGGRESSION

SK161601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Chon Tu-hwan the Puppet Is an Agent of U.S. Imperialism in Its Asian Aggression." The author of the article says:

The dirty nature of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a servant of the U.S. imperialists in their aggression on Asia is revealed glaringly above all in that he is acting as a most vicious executor of their aggressive and bellicose policy towards Korea. The invariable aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists on Asia is to keep hold on South Korea by force of arms, dominate and control Japan, attack our republic and prevail over the Asian revolutionary forces by "strength", thus maintaining and strengthening their sphere of influence in this area.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is now suppressing and stifling at the point of the bayonet all socio-political elements obstructive to executing the U.S. imperialists' policies of colonial enslavement and war. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a warmaniac who pledged himself to the U.S. master to actively execute his Korean strategy and is frantically seeking anti-communist confrontation and working round the clock for arms buildup and war preparations under the bellicose slogan of maintenance of "great military strength."

The dirty nature of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as an agent of the U.S. imperialists in their Asian aggression is fully shown in his frenzied efforts to form a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea. Through the formation of this military alliance the U.S. imperialists try to make Japan act for the United States in controlling the Asian countries and realising their colonial domination over this area and to inveigle the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan into war in Korea in case of "contingency."

Such criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists became more serious after Nakasone's tour of South Korea and the United States in early this year and the recent Japanese and South Korean trip of Reagan.

Babbling that South Korea is a "bastion for security" of the United States and Japan, the Chon Tu-hwan group, the dual stooge of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries, zealously joined in the scheme of the masters to frame up the military alliance, leaving South Korea as a base of their aggressive war to disclose before the face of the world its ugly colour as a despicable colonial servant.

In actively following the U.S. imperialists in formation of the three-way military alliance the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to gratify its wild ambition for long-term office in reliance upon bayonets of the foreign aggressors and, furthermore, realise the foolish dream of "unification by vanquishing communism."

The scheme of the U.S. imperialists to establish the triangular military alliance is part of the aggressive strategy aimed at their supremacy over Asia and the world according to "the western Pacific collective security plan" to form in Asia-Pacific area a military bloc like NATO in Europe. The U.S. imperialists are working to organize this alliance to use it as a tool for collective armed intervention against the Asian people. Herein lies one of the chief aims of the recent frequent Asian trips of U.S. imperialist warmaniacs. And it is according to this plan of the master that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea is talking about the "summit conference of Pacific countries" and working hard to realize it.

The traitor is acting as a detached force for the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression to win more favour of the U.S. imperialist master and create an impression as if he were playing any role in the international arena with a view to refurbishing his image and extricating himself from international isolation and rejection even a little.

CHON'S MEETING WITH KOREANS FROM JAPAN SCORED

SK161006 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2255 GMT 16 Dec 83

[NODONG SINMUN 17 December commentary: "Pro-Japanese Traitor's Balderdash"]

[Text] On 12 December, traitor Chon Tu-hwan called Japan-residing Korean compatriots, neutralized as Japanese citizens, to Chongwadae and uttered mishmash that, with Nakasone's visit to South Korea as an occasion, diplomatic relations between Japan and South Korea had developed to a new level and that he expected the visitors to contribute to promoting friendship and cooperation with Japan. The puppet also put forward balderdash about a demand for dialogue and the like, foolishly trying to shift onto us the responsibility for the tense situation created on the Korean peninsula due to the reckless war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The puppet's babblings are, in a word, filled with sophistry and honeyed words to cover his pro-Japanese, flunkeyist, treacherous acts, to embellish and beautify the insidious political and military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries, and hide the sinister scheme for anticommunist confrontation and a war through northward invasion.

It is well known to the world that traitor Chon Tu-hwan greeted Nakasone, an envoy of aggression, as a state guest, accorded all kinds of hospitality to him at the beginning of January this year, and, together with Nakasone, fabricated a so-called joint statement justifying Japan's political domination over and military infiltration into South Korea.

The puppet traitor's signing on the document of aggression and treachery was an unpardonable flunkeyist, nation-selling act to accelerate war preparations against the fellow countrymen by relying on the economic and military strength of the Japanese reactionaries, to leave South Korea under the military domination of the Japanese reactionaries along with the U.S. imperialists, and maintain his power under their protection.

New-level diplomatic relations between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets in traitor Chon Tu-hwan's terms intrinsically imply new subordinate collusion and master-servant relationship between them and his babbling about friendship and cooperation means domination and subordination.

Needless to say, this criminal collusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets is the outcome of the U.S. imperialists' policy toward Korea and Asia and thoroughly serve it.

By strengthening military collusion with Japan and by participating puppet forces in a U.S.-Japanese joint military exercise waged in Japan, the Chon Tu-hwan ring recently and undisguisedly revealed its attempt to roll up its sleeve in putting into practice the U.S. strategy of aggression to form a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean joint front against the Korean people and to integrate the triangular military action.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of dual stooges of the United States and Japan, is leaving South Korea as a base for aggression and war by the United States and Japan, is devoting the human and material resources of South Korea to preparations for a (?victory) in war by their masters, and leading the situation to the brink of war while frantically blowing a trumpet about the perfection of a posture to win victory in war and about a sure victory at the initial stage of war. This overheated row of confrontation and war by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a criminal maneuver to plunge fellow countrymen into the holocaust of war in accordance with the U.S. and Japanese aggressors' policy of aggression and war and it is an intolerable treacherous act of disturbing peace and thwarting the nation's aspirations for reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers nakedly expose that not the threat of southward invasion but the threat of northward invasion exists in Korea and that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's clamoring about dialogue or reunification is balderdash filled with falsehood and deception.

With whom is the Chon Tu-hwan ring trying to hold a dialogue and to reunify, while all the while inciting antagonism and confrontation in the nation by turning its back on fellow countrymen and by forming an illicit connection with outside forces?

Instead of playing foolish tricks, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should confess the crimes which it has committed before history and the nation and step down from power without delay as demanded by the South Korean people.

VRPR: CHON'S REMARKS ON 'CLEAN' OFFICIALDOM REVILED

SK180011 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Hello! In this hour, we will talk about Chon Tu-hwan's absurd remarks of last 15 December when mingling with the awardees of the so-called awards for clean public officials. As already reported, on 15 December Chon Tu-hwan called the five awardees of the so-called award for clean officials into Chongwadae, gave them medals and prizes and had luncheon with them.

There, Chon Tu-hwan babbled that public officials should keep cleanhandedness as their creed, that only after that can the clean and bright society we hope for be achieved, and that he, too, is resolved to dedicate himself and serve the state and nation like the clean officials, and so forth. These are deceitful and absurd remarks by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan aimed at concealing his own ugly color as a king of irregularities and corruption by distorting facts to suggest he is clean and has a clear record. This could only be compared to a prostitute boasting of her chastity.

As you know, on every available opportunity Chon Tu-hwan, acting as if he were clean and had a clear record, let out such words as gouging out irregularities and corruption and uprooting wrongdoings, and thus babbled as if he would sweep away irregularities and corruption. The irregularities and corruption, however, far from being eradicated, are in fact on the rise and are becoming large in scale and more cunning and sophisticated.

The several irregularities and examples of corruption this year and last are ample proof of that. The incident of improper handling of the importation of American rice which gave rise to public criticism that began early last year, the incident of importing cans of poisonous salmon produced in Alaska of the United States, and the largest-ever curb loan scandal involving Chang Yong-cha and Yi Chol-hui, are only a few of the representative cases of irregularities and corruption which the traitor Chon Tu-hwan directly manipulated from behind the scenes.

Early this year, there were many incidents. There was the incident in which Chon Chang-hwan, a relative of Chon Tu-hwan, had wielded his influence on the city government of Taegu to obtain a city license for the Kaya Co. Ltd. to open a business for servicing apartment houses under contract; the incident of corruption at the Korean National Railway Office in which Yi Hui-song, brother-in-law of Chon Tu-hwan, was directly involved; the incident of the Myongsong Group -- called a second Chang Yong-cha incident -- which Yi Kyu-tong, father-in-law of Chon Tu-hwan, manipulated from behind the scenes, the incident of the curb loan scandal at the Chohung Bank committed under the positive patronage of Yi Sun-cha, wife of Chon Tu-hwan; and there were other incidents. Also, there are no acts of irregularities and corruption which are not closely connected with the power of Chongwadae.

There is an old saying: "The upper waters must be clear for the lower waters to be clear." When a guy with the title president indulges in irregularities and corruption by wielding his power, there is no one who holds power and does not indulge in irregularities and corruption. Examples of such incidents are the bribes taken by the clerks of the Supreme Court; the corruption involving Yusin Mulsan Co.; the bribes taken by the staff of the railway yard of Inchon of the Korean National Railway Office; the cheating and fraud by the staff of the dairy industry cooperative; the case involving the president of the (Sangmyong) credit firm in Taegu; the bribes taken by the policemen of the Mapo Police Station of Seoul and the Police Station of Sunchon, South Cholla Province, and the bribes taken by the prosecutors and lawyers who handled the incident of smuggling dollars out of the country.

We can know well how hard the Chon Tu-hwan ring indulges in irregularities and corruption by simply looking at the case of Kim Chun-song, former deputy premier and economic planning minister, whose corruptness was shown in detail by the so-called incident of Cho Se-hyong [who stole priceless jewels from Kim Chun-song home and was later caught]. Even now, as Chon Tu-hwan babbles about cleanhandedness and uprightness, the residents are raising their voices demanding disclosure of the truth about improprieties in the purchase of cars for the Seoul subway.

By looking at these facts, we can tell that Chongwadae is the hotbed for spreading corruption, and the king of the corruption is none other than the traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself. This notwithstanding, Chon Tu-hwan called in the so-called clean officials and babbled about what cleanhandedness and uprightness should be, about what the clean, bright society should be, and so forth. Where in the world can we find another such brazen-faced guy?

Chon Tu-hwan cannot conceal his ugly color of the king of corruption with tricks. He clamors about eradicating irregularities and corruption in words but, in actuality, indulges in corruption by relying on his power. So, as long as he stays in power, irregularities and corruption cannot be eradicated and a clean society cannot be implemented on this land. To eradicate irregularities and corruption and bring about a clean society in this land, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the king of irregularities and corruption, should first be eliminated from power.

INVESTIGATION OF JAPANESE SHIP IN MANPO REPORTED

SK170451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Report of KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY on investigation into apprehended Japanese ship "Fujisan-maru No 18" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 (KCNA) -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY published the following report on December 16: The competent organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is investigating the apprehended Japanese ship "Fujisan-maru No 18" belonging to the Japan Fuji Steamship Company, Ltd, which encroached upon the sovereignty of our country and violated its law and order.

While entering the Nampo port on November 15, 1983, the "Fujisan-maru No 18" violated the law and order of our country by deflecting from the designated sea route. It was not the first time that the ship violated the law and order of our country. It had committed such violations many a time in the past.

But, each time, the competent organ of our country treated it leniently, taking note of the firm promise of its master not to commit such a criminal act again and of the friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples. Nevertheless, the "Fujisan-maru No 18" again violated the law and order of our country, abusing usch a lenient step on our side.

The competent organ could not but carry out a fact-finding investigation into the habitual violations committed by the ship. In the course of the investigation, we found out that the continued violations of law and order in the waters of our country so far by the ship were directly connected with hostile espionage against our country.

According to statements of the master and chief engineer of the ship, they had committed insidious acts alien to the business of a trading ship, while sailing to and from our country many times. They stated that they had systematically carried out espionage in our waters and ports and supplied by materials they had collected to their master. They confessed that they had illegally carried our citizen to Japan and this criminal act also was committed under the behind-the stage manipulation of the Japanese authorities.

The master of the ship found our citizen who was glued to a side of his ship at dawn on October 30, 1983, when it was anchoring at Harbour No 7 of Nampo port. He, in conspiracy with the chief engineer, lifted him on board the ship, stripped him of his wet clothes and made him put on the chief engineer's working clothes and hid him in the tools storage by the engine room.

When the ship was leaving Nampo port next day, the master and chief engineer deceived the control organ by piling up various materials in front of the hiding place, so that our citizen might not be found out in the border control.

The master and chief engineer kept this a secret from their crewmen till the ship reached the Tsushima Straits. They showed our citizen to crewmen pretending to have found him only then, and informed the Japanese authorities of this through wireless communication and handed him over to them at Mochi port.

Saying that their crimes had been planned and committed on the instructions of the Japanese authorities, the master and chief engineer of "Fujisan-maru No 18" stated that they received a large amount of money in reward for their criminal acts when leaving for our country and they were to receive another large sum of money back home. Such acts of theirs are crimes crudely violating the law and order of our country and international law.

According to press reports, the South Korean puppets are scheming to interfere in this incident. We can never connive at this fact.

If the Japanese authorities conspire with the South Korean puppets in this incident, they will entail grave consequences and will be held entirely responsible for this. The investigation into "Fujisan-maru No 18" continues.

CHON REMARKS ON ROK-JAPAN TIES DENOUNCED

SK161548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today carries a commentary in connection with the fact that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on December 12 called to Chongwadae Japan-resident Koreans naturalized as Japanese and talked about development of the South Korea-Japan relations on a "new basis" and about someone's attempt to unleash a war. Branding this as a shameless jargon of the flunkyst traitor accustomed to distortion of stark facts, the author of the commentary says:

The claim of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan that the relations between South Korea and Japan are developing on "a new basis" since Nakasone's visit to South Korea fully showed his dirty nature as a pro-Japanese flunkyst traitor. As for the South Korea-Japan relations advertised by the traitor, they are a confusion of aggression and treachery between the puppets and the Japanese reactionaries. After the South Korean trip of Nakasone which promised a 4,000 million dollar loan, criminal collusions have been frequented between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries on building up of munitions industry and war potentials of the former.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's talk about "development of relations" between South Korea and Japan on a "new ground" is, after all, aimed at bringing closer the nexus with the Japanese reactionaries. That day the traitor Chon Tu-hwan also blared that the North is trying to "ignite a war" on the Korean peninsula. This is indeed reminiscent of a thief crying others thieves. It is not the "threat of southward invasion," but the threat of northward invasion that exists on the Korean peninsula now. It is widely known to the world that after Reagan's trip to South Korea the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets held military confabs in succession to light the train of a new war and perpetrated war exercises simulating a real war.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group went the length of deploying more nuclear weapons in South Korea in a frenzied attempt to impose the nuclear scourge upon our nation. The situation is becoming graver with each passing day due to their adventurous war moves. Such is the reality.

With no hocus-pocus can the traitor Chon Tu-hwan distort this hard fact. The slier moves he resorts to to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, the more fully his despicable nature will be revealed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MEMORANDUM REPORTED

Supported in Pyongyang

SK161321 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0410 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] The memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry which was issued in connection with the Burmese authorities' trial against the explosion in Rangoon is evoking great repercussions from people of various strata.

Comrade (An Myong-tae), director of a department of the Agricultural Committee, says: [Begin An recording] As was justly pointed out by the 12 December memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Minister, the Burmese authorities game of trials against the so-called suspects of the Rangoon explosion is very unjust, irrational and it is a deceitful drama which would substantiate the allegation of the Burmese side which said that the so-called suspects were operatives sent by our republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Whenever cases against them take place in South Korea, the South Korean authorities create fabrications suggesting those cases have to do with us. They scheme to shift the responsibility onto us.

It is the hackneyed trick of the puppets to fabricate shocking cases and kick up anti-communist tricky rackets whenever they are faced with any crisis. The Rangoon explosion is a murderous tricky drama staged by traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself. As has already been revealed to the world, traitor Chon Tu-hwan changed the date of his visit to the National Cemetery in Rangoon at his own discretion -- the date which was agreed upon with the Burmese authorities -- and postponed it until next day. On the very day of the incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself did not appear at the scene of the incident, but sent the puppet ambassador to Burma first.

At the moment the bomb was exploded, traitor Chon Tu-hwan went up to the point 1.5 kilometers from the scene of the incident and immediately turned back. He clamored that the incident was perpetrated by the North.

By waging the game of the Cabinet reshuffle, traitor Chon Tu-hwan fired numerous minions including the puppet prime minister. But, saying that they are not responsible, he had the director of the National Security Planning Agency and the director general of the Presidential Security Force of Chongwadae, who should have assumed the biggest responsibility for this incident, remain in office.

All facts clearly show that the Rangoon explosion was a contemptible and cunning tragedy of murder which was fabricated and committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself.

Because of his own crime, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been driven into a corner. Thus, he needed a shocking incident. The Rangoon explosion was the product of a last-ditch desperate scheme of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who tried to break away from the danger of destruction by diverting elsewhere the South Korean people's arrow of struggle targeted on him, fabricating a shocking incident.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is extremely embarrassed and perplexed at seeing the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle which is being fiercely waged among the South Korean people. As soon as he fabricated the Rangoon explosion, traitor Chon Tu-hwan adhered to a far-fetched reasoning, saying that the incident was committed by us, even before the Burmese investigation authorities made a disclosure. He has been frantically kicking up the large-scale anticommunist racket and the racket of a war of northward invasion. This clearly shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is truculent human scum and anticommunist maniac who unhesitatingly kicks up even any dirty and vicious anticommunist tricky rackets so as to realize his dirty ambition for power. With no scheme can the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, however, cover up the truth of the Rangoon explosion. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan will only further advance his disgraceful ruin if he pursues the road of war provocation, continuing to stick to the anticommunist tricky rackets, despite the strong protest and denunciation from our people and the world's peace-loving peoples. [end recording]

Moscow Envoy's Press Talk

SK181040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 16 (KCNA) -- Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong called a press conference at his embassy on December 15 in connection with the publication of a memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exposing the seamy side of the Burmese authorities' "trail" of "suspects" in the Rangoon bomb blast. Present on the occasion were Soviet newspaper, news agency and radio reporters and personages concerned. After introducing the DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum, the ambassador said:

The Burmese authorities held a unilateral and unfair "trial" of "suspects" in the Rangoon bomb blast. It was disclosed that the "trial" held by the Burmese authorities was unilateral and unfair from the beginning. In the whole course of the "trial" the Burmese authorities produced no legal ground or fact which they had desired to prove that "suspects" were "operatives" sent by our republic. Now the unbiased public opinion of the world casts many doubts on the trial by the Burmese authorities and ridicules and derides it, the ambassador said, and stressed: All facts eloquently prove that the Rangoon bomb blast was a dastardly and vicious murderous drama planned and staged by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself.

PRC Media Cited

SK150425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing December 14 (KCNA) -- Chinese mass media reported the memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exposing the shady background of the unilateral and unfair "trial" of the "suspects" of the Rangoon explosion case by the Burmese authorities. The Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY December 14 said under the title "Korean Foreign Ministry publishes Memorandum of 'Trial' of 'Suspects' of the Rangoon Explosion Case":

The DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a memorandum on December 12, pointing out that the "trial" of the "suspects" of the Rangoon explosion case by the Burmese authorities was unilateral and unfair. The whole course of the "trial" could never prove that the "suspects" were "operatives" sent by the North of Korea, noted the memorandum.

Other papers LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, BEIJING DAILY and WORKERS' DAILY reported the DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum on December 14. The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and Radio Beijing reported it on December 13.

TASS Cited

SK151032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 13 (KCNA) -- The Soviet news agency TASS on December 13 reported the memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exposing the shady background of the unilateral and unfair "trial" of the "suspects" of the Rangoon explosion case by the Burmese authorities. It said:

The DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum refuted the allegation that the DPRK was involved in the explosion which broke out on October 9 when Chon Tu-hwan, the boss of the South Korean "regime", visited Rangoon. The memorandum notes: no sooner had the incident broken out than a frenzied anti-DPRK row was raised in the United States, Japan and South Korea before no "investigation" into the incident had yet begun. The "trial" of the "suspects" of the explosion in Rangoon was inconsistent and crowded with doubts and it never proved the indictment. The memorandum draws attention to the fact that when the Burmese authorities took a unilateral step against the DPRK, Japan granted emergency economic aid and free loan to Burma.

Other Socialist Media Cited

SK170501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 (KCNA) -- The Yugoslav and Czechoslovak news media reported the December 12 Memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The December 14 issue of the Yugoslav paper DELO in its article title "'Trial' in Rangoon Full of Doubts" said: The DPRK has nothing to do with the Rangoon bomb blast. The real criminal in the incident is none other than the traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself. In connection with the unilateral and unfair "trial" of the "suspects" of the Rangoon explosion case by the Burmese authorities, the DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum said: The whole course of the "trial" could never prove that the "suspects" were "operatives" sent by the DPRK, as desired by the Burmese authorities. Even according to the data of "trial" announced by the Burmese authorities, it was proved more clearly before the world that the DPRK has nothing to do with the incident, independent of their subjective intention.

Other Yugoslav papers POLITIKA and POBJEDA reported the same gist of the memorandum on December 14 under the respective titles "trial crowded with doubts" and "suspicious attempt of South Korea" and the TANJUG NEWS AGENCY and radio Belgrade conveyed summaries of the DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum on December 13.

The CTK news agency of Czechoslovakia said on December 13: The memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted that a big anti-DPRK propaganda campaign was launched by the United States, Japan and South Korea right after the occurrence of the incident before the investigation had begun. The "trial" of the so-called "suspects" of the incident left many doubts and their "crimes" have not been proved.

SOUTH KOREAN PLAN FOR UN ENTRY DENOUNCED

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK181350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 17 Dec 83

[NODONG SINMUN 18 December commentary: "Unchanged Splittist Mind"]

[Text] The puppet foreign minister met the UN secretary general at UN headquarters on 13 December. There, he said that, if the situation allows, they will formally submit their application for unilateral entry into the United Nations. This shows that the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring scheming for eternal division of the country are being carried out more nakedly as days go by.

The puppets attempts to promote their unilateral entry into the United Nations began with their antinational stand of knowing nothing but division. The so-called plan for unilateral entry into the United Nations, like the plan for simultaneous entry into the United Nations is the product of the U.S. imperialists' policy for aggression against Korea and the plan for division devised by the policymakers of the U.S. military.

As the plan for simultaneous entry into the United Nations of the North and South was denounced by the world people and ruined, the U.S. imperialists came up with the other card, called the unilateral entry into the United Nations of South Korea, turned it over to the puppets and are slyly indicating that they support it.

Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists who sneaked into Seoul in the middle of last November, said he positively supports South Korea's unilateral entry into the United Nations. By this the U.S. imperialists divulged their intent to try hold onto South Korea eternally as their colonial, military base by fixing the division of Korea and by fabricating two Koreas.

That the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to promote in full scale the maneuvers for unilateral entry into the United Nations aimed at creating two Koreas in accordance with the line of division of its master discloses their traitorous color as an ugly colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists, a divisionist.

Slandering us the day by claiming that we are threatening international peace while expressing their intention to promote their unilateral entry into the United Nations, the puppet foreign minister babbled that it is necessary for the international society to press for disciplinary measures against the North. This is a shameless act which disclosed the inner mind of the Chon Tu-hwan ring who is seeking after unilateral entry into the United Nations.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to get out of the international isolation they are faced with by ruining the international authority of our republic by any means and by obtaining the support of the international society, and, further, by fabricating two Koreas, and is trying to implement its wild desire for long-term rule.

For this, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan hatched the large unprecedented plot of murder and intrigue of the Rangoon bombing, is expanding the antirepublic racket to the international scene while shifting onto us the responsibility for it, and is trying to make an entry into the United Nations.

Although the puppets are now talking about inflicting punishment and sanctions on us, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who, together with the U.S. imperialists is frantically waging the nuclear war racket against our republic, is indeed worthy of due punishment by the world as a criminal threatening the peace on the Korean peninsula, in Asia and the world.

That day, the puppet foreign minister also talked of continuing peaceful efforts of trying to solve question through a dialogue with us. These are boundlessly preposterous words. By kicking up unprecedented anticommunism, and an anti-North racket under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring today is creating distrust and ill-feeling and aggravating tension between the North and South, and is putting an even larger difficulty across the future path of reunification.

The absurd babblings of the puppets who cry out about dealing a blow at the heart toward us while clamoring for unilateral entry into the United Nations in the international stage are nothing but hypocritical empty talk. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring, with the support of the U.S. imperialists, continues to advance toward the traitorous road while clinging to the line of division and confrontation, the villains will not evade the greater denunciation of the Korean people and the peoples of the world.

MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK170531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 17 Dec 83

[MINJU CHOSON: Foolish Trick To Deceive Public Opinion -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet foreign minister on December 14 met the U.N. secretary general and babbled that South Korea would formally apply for "separate entry into the United Nations," groundlessly vilifying us and clamouring about "dialogue" with us. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says this is a shameless trick to delude public opinion at home and abroad and create "two Koreas." The author of the commentary says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group's attempt to bring the old splittist baggage again to the United Nations fully shows that it is leaving no stone unturned in its efforts to keep Korea divided into "two Koreas" indefinitely. Such dark design of the puppets was fully betrayed in their talk about solving the "problem" through "dialogue." It is preposterous indeed for those peddling around such splittist proposal as "separate entry into the United Nations" to talk about "dialogue." What cannot be overlooked all the more is the fact that the puppet spoke ill of us, crying about someone's crimes such as "smuggling, terrorism" and "threat to peace."

The international gangsters who took their underlings to faraway Burma to make them die a dog's death in pursuance of their dirty political aim are talking about someone's "terrorism" and "crimes." This reminds us of a thief calling others thief. In begging for "support" to their splittist proposal for the creation of "two Koreas" and slandering us baselessly even abroad, not content with the campaign for split, confrontation and anti-communist war, the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to freeze the division of the country and impair the authority and prestige of our republic.

KULLOJA DISCUSSES PROPOSAL FOR DCRK FOUNDING

SK160405 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11 Nov 83 pp 62-66

[Article by Yi To-chun: "Realizing the Proposal for the Founding of the DCRK Is the Most Urgent Task for National Reunification"]

[Text] Preventing permanent division and reunifying the fatherland are the most urgent and lofty supreme national task assigned to our people today.

In his historic speech at the banquet to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated once again the proposal for achieving the independent reunification of the fatherland at an early date by realizing the formula to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

Putting into practice the proposal for founding the DCRK is the most reasonable way to reunify the fatherland in accordance with the great three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, which the North and the South jointly declared in the historic North-South joint statement, and it is the most urgent task assigned to our people today.

The great three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are a basic national reunification program which reflects the unanimous intentions and aspirations of the nation.

Only when we depend on the great three principles for national reunification can we put an end to the domination and interference of foreign forces, realize the cause of making the Korean nation independent, remove distrust and confrontation between the North and the South, thereby successfully resolving the question of the country's reunification.

The proposal to found the DCRK becomes the most reasonable and realistic way to reunify the fatherland since it is based on the three great principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity and it comprehensively embodies their demands.

In his speech at the banquet celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made shine the basic contents and justness of the proposal to found the DCRK and laid down a new question on the method of operating a reunified state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "The proposal to found the DCRK envisages the North and the South retaining their ideologies and systems as they are and, on this basis, establishing the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and the Confederal Standing Committee, its permanent body, in which both sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively.

The proposal to found the DCRK, put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a way to realize the long-cherished national desire -- national reunification -- in the method of forming a confederal state through North-South union on the basis of leaving the ideologies and systems in the North and the South as they are.

Forming a confederal state through mutual union on the basis of leaving the ideologies and systems in the North and the South as they are means accomplishing the historic cause of national reunification by forming a confederal-type reunified state without the North's or the South's absolutization of its own ideologies and systems and one side's forcing of its ideologies and systems on the other side. This bespeaks that a confederal-form reunified state is a special-type confederal state, not based on a single system but based on two systems mutually different and that it makes it possible to directly achieve the reunification of the fatherland not in the method of reunifying two systems but in the method of reunifying the nation.

An important content constituting the proposal for the founding of the DCRK is, above all, to establish the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and the Confederal Standing Committee, its permanent body, in which the North and the South are represented on an equal footing.

It is envisaged that the Supreme National Confederal Assembly be composed of the same number of representatives from the North and the South and an adequate number of overseas compatriots and that it organize the Confederal Standing Committee.

On what principle the reunified government of the confederal state is formed is one of the important questions deciding how to form and run the confederal state. By envisaging the North and the South establishing the Supreme National Confederal Assembly in which the same number of representatives from the North and the South participate, the proposal for founding the DCRK makes it possible to do away with one side's forcible demand on the other side and inequality between them and to smoothly ensure the formation and operation of the confederal state.

The theory on the participation of the same number of representatives from the North and the South in a legislative organ to be organized in the confederal state is a self-evident one which is acceptable to everyone.

A reunified government formed with the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and the Confederal Standing Committee is the supreme legislative organ, supreme sovereign organ, and supreme executive organ of the confederal state which represents the whole nation.

The reunified government of the confederal state is envisaged having authority and duties with which it will exercise jurisdiction over the overall work of the confederal state while guiding the regional governments of the North and the South.

Another important content of the proposal for founding the confederal state is that, under the guidance of the reunified government, the North and the South exercises the regional autonomy system with the same authority and duties.

The regional government of the North and the South have the authority and duties to enforce the internal and external policies under the confederal government within the limits of meeting the basic interests and demands of the whole nation. Along with this, the regional governments of the North and the South make active efforts to narrow gaps between the North and the South in all fields, including the fields of politics, economy, culture, and military, and to prosper and develop the country and the nation.

This bespeaks that the regional autonomy system envisaged in the proposal for founding the DCRK is an autonomy system which actively contributes to narrow gaps between the North and the South in all fields of state life and to promote the unified development of the nation by closely combining the interests of the whole nation with the interests of the two regions.

The regional autonomy system in the proposal for founding the DCRK is an autonomy system in one nation in which mutually different two social systems exist. This system is intrinsically different from the autonomy system among various different nationalities on the basis of a single social system in multi-nation states which are universalized in the world.

Important in forming the confederal state and in regulating its authority and duties is the correct defining of the legal status of the reunified government and the regional governments. The reunified government of the confederal state is a unitary government which represents the whole nation and the regional governments of the confederal state is a government which only represents their regions. The reunified government is a central government which guides the regional governments and the regional governments in the North and the South exercise sovereign and administrative authority within their regions under the guidance of the reunified government.

Another important content made shine in the proposal for founding the DCRK is to elect respectively co-speakers and co-chairmen both from the North and the South and to let them run the reunified government of the confederal state in turn.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "It would be reasonable that the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and the Confederal Standing Committee -- the reunified government of the confederal state -- elect their respective co-speakers and co-chairmen both from the North and the South, who will run these bodies in turn."

Running the reunified government of the confederal state in turn makes it possible to reflect the interests of both the North and the South by equitably distributing authority without being partial to a certain side and to smoothly ensure democracy in running the confederal state.

This method of running the reunified state is the most reasonable way which can prevent a certain side from monopolizing the power of the speaker and chairman of the reunified government, from forcing its systems, ideologies, and assertions on the other side, and from exercising liberties and which can guarantee impartiality in running the confederal state.

By putting forth new proposals for the operation of the confederal state, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given clear answers to the important questions arising from its operation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for the establishment of the DCRK is the fairest, and most just and realistic proposal for the reunification, which enables the achievement of the reunification of the country in a rapid and concrete way in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: "We firmly believe that the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK is the fairest and most just and realistic one to achieve the fatherland's reunification independently and peacefully in accordance with the situation of our country. Accordingly, we hold that the reunification of our country must be achieved at an early date only in accordance with this proposal."

The proposal for the establishment of the confederal state is, above all, one which correctly reflects the specific situation of our country where the two contradicting ideologies and systems exist in the North and the South. This is why the proposal is the most realistic one. To be practical, a proposal for the reunification must reflect the specific situation of the country. If it is not based on the specific situation of the country, the proposal is simply impractical and is nothing more than empty talks. The example is the so-called "proposal for general elections" which the South Korean puppets have put forth.

Despite the existence of the two contradicting systems in the North and the South, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, imitating what is implemented under a single system, is raving about the "unification" through the establishment of "constitution" in a way of carrying out so-called "general elections."

The so-called "proposal for general elections" which the South Korean puppet clique has put forth is to achieve the so-called "unification," while leaving the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and the fascist rule in South Korea as they are. Accordingly, this is an illusory one which is never feasible and is nothing more than a scheme to create "two Koreas."

The proposal for the establishment of the DCRK is even different from the proposals for reunification which have been sought in other divided countries. The achievement of the unification of system through the expansion of the system of one side to the other side is not suitable to the situation of our country. Under the circumstances in which the two contradicting systems exist, this method for reunification will make one side to force the opposing side to accept its system and will eventually precipitate a confrontation, unless people will voluntarily accept the system of the other side.

The national reunification proposals which other divided countries are seeking to implement cannot be the one which is suitable to the historic condition and specific situation of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for the establishment of the DCRK is idfferent from such proposals and is one which will enable it to achieve the reunification of the country by founding a confederal state, while allowing the two systems of the North and the South to continue in tact. Thus, this is the proposal for reunification which agrees with the specific situation of our country.

The proposal for the establishment of the confederal state is an ideal and rational one which enables it to achieve the reunification of the country with the continued existence of the two systems of the North and the South.

Next, the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK is the fairest and most just reunification proposal which agrees with the basic interest of our nation and with the interests of the two sides, the North and the South. The fairness of the proposal is demonstrated by the unbiased definition of the questions -- the ones for the structure of the confederal state, the distribution of authorities, and its operation -- which has been made on the principle of guaranteeing equally the interests of the two regions and systems of the North and the South.

For founding a unified state, the proposal for the establishment of the confederal state envisages the formation of a supreme national confederal assembly through the election of the same number of representatives from the North and the South.

For this, the so-called "population proportional system" which the south Korean puppets are insisting on cannot be applied.

If the principle of forming the supreme national confederal assembly through the election of the same number of representatives from the North and the South is not respected, one side will be dominant over the other in exercising authority, because of its numerical superiority. Thus, the operation of the state will face inequality, and imposition of one side over the other side will be inevitable.

The South Korean puppets' persistence in the "population proportional system" is for the purpose of realizing the wicked aim of monopolizing authority and, through this, to achieve the ambition of unification through victory over communists.

Forming the confederal state with the same number of representatives from the two sides is different from the operation of a state under the two-house system of multi-racial countries and is to implement regional autonomy in a unified state by a nation. Thus, this fully agrees with the situation of our country.

As for the regional autonomy, too, the proposal for the establishment of the confederal state envisages its implementation on condition that the North and the South exercise and assume the same authorities and duties. This is to prevent one side from forcing the other to accept its opinion and from exercising greater authority than the other side. The realistic and fair nature of the proposal is clearly displayed by the facts that the North and the South will be allowed to enjoy the same positions and to exercise and assume the same authorities and duties in forming and operating the unified state, and that neither will be allowed to be dominant over the other or to be dominated by the other, and to exercise leadership.

The supreme national confederal assembly and the confederal standing committee -- the unified government of the confederal state -- will elect its co-speakers and co-chairmen, who will run these bodies in turn. This will prevent the monopoly of authority by one side in the operation of the unified state and will ensure fairness in its activities.

As has been clearly shown in the above, the proposal for the DCRK is the most rational, fairest and most just reunification proposal which reflects the interest of the whole nation and the interests of the North and the South.

The proposal is one for national salvation which has been worked out based on the principle of placing the interest of the nation on the top and making everything serve to achieve the reunification of the nation on the basis of the ideology of the nation.

Classes and strata are the integral parts of the nation and the nation is a single body which comprehends classes and strata. Accordingly, without the nation, classes cannot exist and it is useless to talk about class liberation or human liberation. Furthermore, in our country, which has been divided by a foreign force, the achievement of independence by the nation is urgent and the question of the nation is presented as a priority question over the question of class liberation or human liberation.

The proposal for the establishment of the confederal state is not for the interest of a certain class or faction but envisages the interest of the whole nation in the definition of the structure of the confederal state, its authorities and duties, and the principle of its activities. In regard to the regional autonomy, too, it envisages its implementation within the boundary of guaranteeing the interest of the whole nation. This fully proves that the proposal for the DCRK is a patriotic reunification proposal which is based on the chuche-oriented outlook on the nation.

Indeed, the ideas and guidelines which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth in connection with the proposal for the DCRK have correctly reflected the specific situation of our country and firmly guarantee fairness in the structure and operation of the unified state. Thus, they are the fairest, most just and realistic ones which any one can accept. Accordingly, the reunification of our country must be achieved at an early date only in accordance with this proposal.

At present, our people are facing an urgent and weighty task to achieve the reunification of the country through the establishment of the DCRK. In his recent speech at the banquet marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified again the task for struggle to achieve the country's reunification in an independent and peaceful manner by founding the DCRK.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, first of all, the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of and colonial rule over South Korea should be ended and the Korean people should be made independent. Trampling underfoot the sacred rights of our people for national self-determination, the U.S. imperialists have made South Korea their complete colony and an aggressive military base. They are pertinaciously obstructing the country's reunification by putting forth the "two Koreas policy."

Today the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their scheme for national division serve as the biggest obstacle to the achievement of the country's independent and peaceful reunification. When the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule are ended and the nation is made independent, national unity can be achieved, democratization of the South Korean society can be realized, and the country's reunification can be achieved. We should resolutely wage the struggle to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea at the earliest possible date and to make our nation independent.

To achieve the country's reunification in an independent and peaceful manner, the tense situation prevailing in our country and the danger of a war should be removed, too. Due to the scheme to provoke a new war by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the situation in our country is extremely tense and the dark cloud of a new war, a nuclear war, is always hanging over.

To remove the tension and the danger of a new war, the armistice agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement and the scheme to provoke an aggressive war should be ended.

To realize the country's reunification in an independent and peaceful manner, the democratization of the South Korean society should be realized. When the democratization of the South Korean society is realized, the practical condition for national reconciliation and unity can be provided and the ways to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification can be seriously sought.

What is important in realizing the democratization of the South Korean society is to abolish the fascist evil laws in South Korea, do away with the suppressive ruling organizations, unconditionally release the patriotic people who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned, and guarantee the freedom of their political activities. At the same time, the anticommunist rackets which antagonize the compatriots, should be stopped.

The task for the struggle to reunify the fatherland in an independent and peaceful manner -- the task put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- reflects the entire nation's unanimous opinion and desire. And, dwelling in the task is the noble intention to certainly achieve the fatherland's reunification with the concerted efforts of the entire nation.

All Korean people should certainly establish a democratic, neutral, peace-loving reunified country on the fatherland by vigorously waging the struggle to realize the proposal for founding the DCRK stated in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic report to the Sixth WPK Congress and in his speech at the banquet marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the wise leadership of the glorious party center, our party and people will surely achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification by resolutely overcoming any obstacles and difficulties with the concerted efforts of the entire nation and founding the DCRK.

SOCIALIST LAW FOR SOCIAL SYSTEM STRESSED

SK160524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 15 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article entitled "Socialist Law Is Powerful Means of Consolidating and Developing State-Social System."

Noting that our party published a document on December 15 last year and clarified in an allround way the essence of socialist law-abiding life and the need to strengthen it, the direction and ways for it, so as to apply the socialist law better, the article says: What holds an important place in the ideological theory and policy propounded by our party in the document is the theory on the function and role of the socialist law. The socialist law, above all, ensures that the whole of society moves in a well-regulated order under the unitary guidance of the state.

The rock-firm unity of the entire people in our country around the party and the government in one ideology and purpose at present testifies to the superiority of our law. It is because we have such law that our state-social system is a powerful weapon in smashing the manoeuvres of the enemy slandering and encroaching upon us by the concerted efforts of the entire people.

The socialist law also makes it possible to further strengthen the people's government and give full play to its might. Our socialist law defines the desire and demand of the people as the supreme principle of state activities and lays it down as the fundamental principle of government activity to carry into practice the principle of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in national defence, and clearly indicates the demand for carrying through the mass line in all activities of state organs.

It also provides for a well-regulated work system and order by which to enhance the function and role of the people's government under the leadership of the party. Our people's government has strengthened and developed into an independent revolutionary regime with complete political sovereignty, solid independent national economy and invincible self-reliant defence power, into a genuine people's power faithfully serving the popular masses, deeply rooted among them.

The socialist law also helps accelerate the revolutionization and working-classification of whole society and economic and cultural construction and thus has positive influence on the consolidation of the political and economic foundations of the state-social system.

It stipulates norms and rules to be adhered to in the political, economic and cultural life of socialist society.

The socialist constitution of our country and all the legal norms and rules enacted on its basis give an exposition of basic demands of noble communist morality and socialist way of life including the principles and ways arising in remoulding the ideological and moral traits of man on communist lines, in the form of action norms.

The socialist law of our country which embodies the great chuche idea and codifies the lines and policies of our party gives full play to their truth, validity and inexhaustible vitality in revolutionary practice.

REPORT ON NEW MULTI-PURPOSE SHIP BUILT IN SINPO

SK151554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 15 (KCNA) -- A new type universal purpose ship has been built at the Sinpo shipyard. The building of this ship means striking out a new path in making fishing boats universal purpose and modernized ones. The ship introduced combined oil pressure devices in the operation of the equipment and new type propelling devices for making control of the equipment and fishing operations easier and more effective. The operation of the ship is controlled freely at the steering room by doing away with the former method of stage-by-stage operation.

The improved power distribution device of the main engine operates not only the screw but other apparatuses relying on auxiliary engines. The economic effectiveness of the ship is very high. The capacity and speed of net winches are far greater than the old one on an average. And the fish loading capacity markedly grew. This ship can annually catch over 1,000 more tons of fish than the old fishing boat of the same tonnage.

ANSP ROUNDS UP THREE N. KOREAN SPY RINGS

SK190309 Seoul YONHAP in English GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 19 (YONHAP) -- The Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP) announced Monday it has rounded up three North Korean espionage rings, one of which attempted to organize a political party.

The ANSP announcement said 12 people, including a 48-year-old business executive, were involved in the espionage rings. Two, who showed regret over their action during the investigation, however, were released, the announcement said.

Yu Chae-son, 48, a representative of Songil Trading Co, was charged with attempting to organize a political party called the "Peace Democratic Party" and to open a kisaeng (similar to Japanese geisha) house with North Korean funds to seduce influential social figures for sedition.

The announcement said Yu tried to seduce 12 high-ranking military officers and eight other officials.

Chong Yong, 42, and four others provided shelter for North Korean agents on an island off the West coast near the Demilitarized Zone that divides South and North Korea.

Chong, who has been to North Korea twice for espionage training, has collected information on the security posture of the military and the police and has reported to Pyongyang on 10 occasions, the announcement said.

Kim Sang-won, 23, who runs an advertising company, went to Japan in June this year on tour of Japanese advertising business circles. He stayed with his uncle, a North Korean agent, and provided him with security information in South Korea.

After brief espionage training, he returned to Seoul in July and operated as a spy until his arrest. Two others arrested on espionage charges were Chong Chin-hyong, 67, and Hwang Chong-im, 62, both farmers.

ANSP officials said the North Korean regime is seeking a way out of its domestic and foreign policy failures by launching fearless and violent operations. They said further enhanced vigilance is required against expected North Korean terrorist activities and underground operations.

POLICE DIRECTOR ORDERS CRIME, TERRORISM ALERT

SK180253 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Director General of the National Police Yi Hae-ku ordered the police yesterday to stand on emergency duty against terrorist acts and crimes on the occasion of year end and new year season. Director General Yi handed down composite security measures to provincial police bureau chiefs yesterday, in which he ordered the policemen to do emergency duty until Jan. 3 next year.

Armed policemen and security guards with loaded guns will stand on constant duty at all kinds of financial institutions, including banks. Police forces in and around foreign embassies, cultural centers, and foreigners' schools will be doubled, to guard against terrorism by impure elements.

Security forces around government office buildings, post offices, journalism agencies and other major facilities will also be strengthened under direct control of provincial chiefs.

In order to guide juveniles well in a time when their minds are apt to wander, the police plan to conduct joint guidance activities for them, in cooperation with officials of other relevant offices. Policemen will check on juveniles resorting to taverns, disco clubs and other entertainment shops.

The police will mobilize over 800 patrol cars and over 5,000 motorcycles for keeping order on highways, roads, stations, and terminals, to prevent traffic accidents.

DIPLOMATIC CAMPAIGNS AGAINST NORTH TO CONTINUE

SK190154 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 19 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will continue to engage in diplomatic campaigns against North Korea for its bomb attack in Rangoon that killed 17 prominent South Koreans, including four Cabinet members, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Sunday. Yi noted that North Korea's acts of sabotage are a factor for "disrupting peace on the Korean peninsula."

Meeting the press at Kimpo International Airport after returning from a six-nation, 22-day journey, Yi said: "There is no time limit in castigating North Korea in the international community." "Our diplomatic campaigns will continue until North Korea shows, through its actions, that it is determined to abide by international rules, and discards all acts that disrupt peace," he said.

The October Rangoon bomb attack, apparently meant to assassinate then-visiting President Chon Tu-hwan, led Burma to break off diplomatic relations with Pyongyang, after one of the two captured North Korean saboteurs confessed to his nation's responsibility for the incident.

Yi's remark is seen as reflecting Seoul's loss of interest in resuming inter-Korean dialogue at least for the time being. Following Burma diplomatic action against North Korea, Seoul launched diplomatic campaigns asking countries to sever or downgrade their relations with North Korea.

Yi said that the leaders of the countries he met with invariably deplored North Korea's violence and expressed the need for a joint action to prevent terrorism.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DEBATES ANTI-NORTH RESOLUTION

SK170145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The European Parliament yesterday called on the European Community (EC) member states not to recognize Pyongyang, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said.

Quoting a report from the Korean Embassy in Belgium, the official said the Strasbourg-based Parliament adopted an anti-Pyongyang resolution condemning the Oct. 9 "bombing outrage" in Rangoon and requested that "member states not give recognition to the North Korean regime."

The four-point resolution, he said, condemned "the North Korean regime for its involvement in and encouragement of terrorist activities against individuals and territory of Korea."

According to the official, the European Parliament showed solidarity with Korea and Burma by saying it recognizes "the urgent need for support for the peace efforts of the countries concerned." The Parliament, he said, adopted the resolution by an absolute majority, overriding opposition from the communist camp. There are 48 Communist members in the 434-seat multinational Parliament.

The official said the resolution draft had been introduced for debate by Lady Elles, who heads a "democratic group" in the Parliament. She is concurrently vice president of the parliament and a member of the British House of Lords. The resolution noted the result of the investigation by the Burmese Government finding the North Korean regime responsible for "this act of terrorism," which killed 21 people including four Korean ministers. The parliament also recalled in the resolution previous North Korean attempts "on the lives and property" of presidents of the Republic of Korea in 1968, 1974 and 1982.

The Parliament's urge against diplomatic recognition of the Pyongyang regime, he said, will discourage Socialist governments in particular from improving their relations with North Korea.

Of the 10 EC member nations, only Denmark has diplomatic relations with both Seoul and Pyongyang. The other members are Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg. The issue of North Korea's terrorist acts is expected to be taken up at meetings of the Council of Ministers and foreign ministers in the future. Korea and the EC established diplomatic relations in 1963. The Korean ambassador to Belgium concurrently serves as envoy to the EC.

CHON ATTENDS RECEPTION CLOSING 1983 PARLIAMENT

SK170147 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 17 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife attended a reception held at the National Assembly to celebrate the end of the Parliament's 90-day annual regular session Thursday.

In a 30-minute pep talk with lawmakers at the reception, Chon praised the National Assembly's contribution to national reconciliation and development despite various difficulties, including the Soviet shooting down of the Korean Air Lines jetliner and the North Korean bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma.

Noting that the 1984 national budget bill approved by the regular session, which is the first surplus budget in history, will be long-remembered in the history of the Parliament, he pledged the government will make efforts to manage the budget frugally.

Chon recalled that the lawmakers' diplomatic activities, including the Inter-parliamentary Union conference hosted by the National Assembly, were "very brisk" this year, and called for more active parliamentary diplomacy in the future.

National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik, Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong and leaders of major political parties were also present at the reception.

N-POWER PLANTS CONSTRUCTION PLANS OVERHAULED

SK190217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 19 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has overhauled its construction plans for the nation's nuclear power plants mainly due to decreasing domestic demands for electric power, government sources said Monday.

Under the revised project, the completion of two nuclear power plants currently under construction will be delayed six months to one year. The construction of two others, originally scheduled to begin in 1984, will be put off until after 1986, the sources said. However, two nuclear power plants now under construction in Uljin, 230 kilometers southeast of Seoul, will be completed as scheduled, one in September 1988 and the other in September 1989, the sources said.

Originally, the Government had estimated the nation's electricity demands to increase 10.7 percent annually. But starting in 1982, demand grew 9.9 percent. If construction of nuclear power plants should continue as originally projected, the nation's annual electricity reserve rate will go far above the appropriate rate of 20 percent, thus creating an imbalance in supply and demand for electric power, the sources said.

The revised construction plan also is due partly to increased construction and operation costs involved in nuclear power plants. The cost has risen 30 to 50 percent compared with that envisaged in the original plan, the sources said.

BRIEFS

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS -- SEOUL, Dec 17 (YONHAP) -- During the past three months, six foreign countries took steps to impose new import restrictions on nine categories of South Korean-made goods, business sources said Saturday. During the Oct 1-Dec 16 period, the United States preliminarily judged that two Korean products -- steel pipes and hot coil carbon steel plates -- were dumped on the U.S. market. In addition, the United States reportedly is considering a move to levy an overall import restriction on Korean iron and steel products, the sources said. Canada, Australia, Japan, France and the European Community (EC) moved to regulate imports of Korean pianos, toothpaste, car stereos and several textiles, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 17 Dec 83 SK]

EMVOY SPEAKS ON WORLD PROBLEMS IN UN COMMITTEE

OW140121 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1722 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 12 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolia's representative L. Erdenechuluun has spoken at the First Committee [of the UN General Assembly] -- on the question of realizing the declaration on strengthening international security. He said in part that the grave danger which the latest developments in Europe pose to international peace needed nearly no elucidation. The statement made by the leader of the MPR, Tsedenbal, on November 26 this year expressed complete support to the November 24 statement by Yu. Andropov, to the firm and principled position of the Soviet Union and its unswerving resolve to safeguard peace, Erdenechuluun said.

We note with satisfaction the readiness of the Soviet Union to come back to the earlier submitted proposals on [words indistinct] reducing nuclear [words indistinct] and the other NATO countries display readiness to revert to the situation which existed prior to the start of deployment of American medium-range nuclear means in Europe, the Mongolian representative underlined.

Under such conditions we see an urgent task of today in the need of stopping and reversing the present dangerous tendency in the European and international situation. This, according to our view, would be promoted by the conclusion of the treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and on the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member countries open to all other countries. The consolidation of mutual confidence about which the Western countries are speaking of late would, to a real extent, serve.

The obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as the one the Soviet Union has taken, would serve the consolidation of mutual confidence about which the Western countries are speaking so much nowadays, I. Erdenechuluun noted.

The situation on the Asian Continent is extremely tense and [words indistinct] hostility and distrust between the Asian states, which draw them into a vicious circle of wasteful arms race. Especially dangerous is the deployment of [word indistinct] Medium-range missiles in different parts of the continent and on waters around it.

One of the disastrous displays of this dangerous course is the sharply worsening situation in the Middle East where the (?U.S.A.) is not only inciting expansion of Israel, but itself has stood on the way of outright armed interference in the affairs of Lebanon and taken up an interventionist course in the Middle East. This, (?he said), is evidenced by the growing [words indistinct] Syria. We consider that the solution of the Middle East problem would facilitate the soonest calling of an international conference with the participation of all interested sides including the PLO.

A complicated situation prevails in Southeast Asia. There the imperialist and hegemonist forces are making attempts to achieve their selfish aims by setting one state against another. Attempts are continued to impart to ASEAN a military tendency. The matter leads to the creation of a nuclear springboard for aggressive actions in Asia and the Far East.

The Mongolian representative upheld the constructive proposals of the Indochina countries, Afghanistan and the DPRK directed at stabilizing the situation around these countries and in the area.

The situation on the Asian Continent urgently demands the intensified and united efforts of the Asian states for the purpose of preserving peace and security in Asia, strengthening mutual understanding, trust and cooperation between the states of the continent. One of the concrete displays of such efforts is the proposal our country has advanced in May 1981 for drafting and signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The main purpose of our initiative is to exclude aggression and use of force from interstate relations, in the present instance in the Asian-Pacific region, and to help strengthen peace and security in Asia. We proceed from the conviction that the treaty formulation of the principle of nonrecourse to force in relations among the states of the region would bring about one of the most important prerequisites for consolidating the base of security in Asia.

Further the Mongolian representative dwelt upon the situation in the (?region) of Central America and the Caribbean Sea. He qualified the U.S. armed aggression against Grenada as a flagrant violation of the aims and principles of the UN Charter and the generally accepted rules of international law. The MPR comes out for immediate realization of the UN resolution on Namibia and especially Security Council resolution 435 and expressed earnest support to the just struggle of the Namibian people under SWAPO [South-West African Peoples Organization] leadership for freedom and independence. The MPR has been and is standing against any form of dividing the independent, sovereign and nonaligned state of Cyprus and for the immediate, just solution of the Cyprus problem by way of constructive talks between the interested sides.

In the conditions of the fresh heightening of international tension, consistent efforts and practical actions are needed on the part of all peaceloving forces in order to stop the adventuristic and reckless actions of the enemies of detente and disarmament. In this the UNO can and should make its effective contribution. We note with satisfaction the important decisions taken by the First Committee at the present session of the General Assembly. The Declaration on the condemnation of nuclear war, the resolution on the nuclear armaments freeze and many other resolutions adopted on the Soviet Union's initiative have to a great extent promoted the drawing of attention of the world community to the most vital problems of the present day, said the MPR representative.

MPRP ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SCHOOLCHILDREN'S YEAR

OW140123 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 12 (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the year of schoolchildren. It says in part that the earlier adopted resolution on marking 1983 as a year of schoolchildren has won broad support among working people, industrial and business collectives and teachers. Many initiatives and large-scale measures taken this year in the field of education and perfecting of teaching and training work at general educational schools have yielded high results.

Nevertheless, they have proved that a 1-year campaign is not enough for solving a number of important tasks related to the consolidation of material bases of schools and raising the quality of teaching and training work. Proceeding from this premise the MPRP CC has resolved to announce 1984 and 1985 as years of schoolchildren.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES U.S., ISRAELIS

BK171812 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 17 -- A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry on Friday made the following statement: "The Pentagon recently announced the creation of a forward command in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean for the purpose of coordinating actions of the 250,000 U.S. Marines in the Rapid Deployment Forces in the Middle East.

"Three days later, on December 4, 28 fighter-bombers taking off from a carrier in the Mediterranean violently attacked Syrian units in the Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon. This was the most serious intervention by the U.S. imperialists in the war in Lebanon since the arrival of the so-called multi-national peace-keeping forces in 1982.

"This barbarous act taken by the Reagan administration in collaboration with the militarist regime in Israel was aimed at increasing tension in the Middle East, jeopardizing peace and security in that region, and forcing the Arab people, particularly the Syrian people, to accept the kind of peace imposed by the United States contrary to the interests of Arab nations.

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea strongly condemns all bellicose acts taken by the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists, and demand the unconditional withdrawal of U.S. and Israeli troops and all other non-Arab forces from the territory of Lebanon.

"The people and the government of the PRK voice their military solidarity with and strong support for the people of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and other Arab countries in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for independence, peace, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

PHNOM PENH NOTES USSR MEDICAL SERVICE AID

BK180846 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1144 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Dec (SPK) -- Although it is still under repair, the Khmer-Soviet friendship hospital has already been able to receive as many as 500 patients daily. This hospital is expected to return to full service next year with the arrival of Soviet equipment.

Also in 1984, the Soviet Union will equip the provincial hospitals of Kompong Som, Kratie, Prey Veng, and Battambang and deliver materiel to the epidemiology center in Phnom Penh.

The Soviet Union also aids Kampuchea in the training of doctors. Several Kampuchean are now studying in various institutes of medicine in the USSR. As for the Soviet doctors who are working in Kampuchea, they continue to organize courses for local physicians and nurses and to give lectures at the school of medicine and pharmacy in Phnom Penh.

CPV INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT TEAM ENDS VISIT

BK160717 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1330 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 15 -- The delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of the department, left Phnom Penh Thursday after a week-long visit to Kampuchea.

It was seen off by Hun Sen, Politburo member, and president of the Commission for External Relations, of the KPRP Central Committee, and other Kampuchean officials. Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien was also present.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the State Council. It held talks with a delegation of the Kampuchean Commission for External Relations led by Hun Sen, and met with Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council, vice chairman of the National Council of the United Front, and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association.

Vu Quang and his party also visited the former royal palace, the national museum, an exhibition on Kampuchea's achievements, various factories in Phnom Penh, the orphanage No 1 a fishing centre on the Tonle Sap River, the genocide museum of Tuol Sleng, mass graves at Cheung Ek, the Angkor Wat temple, and Prey Veng Province.

KOH KONG PROVINCE IMPROVES DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

BK131558 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Dec 83

["Collected articles" on Kampuchea 5 years after liberation on development in Koh Kong Province]

[Excerpt] For nearly 5 years now, the provincial party committee, all levels of the people's revolutionary committees, workers, personnel, cadres, combatants, and people in the province have closely collaborated and united with the fraternal Vietnamese experts and cadres and braved all obstacles to achieve results in every field in carrying out their tasks of defending and building the fatherland. In fact, in the military field in 1979, Koh Kong Province fielded only a small force.

However, the building of every type of armed forces has, from year to year, developed both in quantity and quality, from the provincial level to that of localities, communes, and villages. For almost 5 years, the provincial revolutionary armed forces, in close collaboration with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, have mastered the tasks of defending the country's maritime and land borders along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier.

Along with the movement to build the revolutionary Armed Forces, the provincial army carried out sweep-up operations against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan bandits and killed 930 enemy soldiers, wounded 191, and took 2,006 prisoners of war. As a result of the clemency policy of our party and state for people who were misled by the enemy's propaganda, 436 of them surrendered. We seized 799 assorted weapons and 8 metric tons of all types of ammunition, captured 317 vessels that violated our territorial waters, seized 30 field radios, confiscated 500 kg of rice and 19 metric tons of paddy, and sank 4 enemy boats and damaged 2 others. The provincial state authority also liberated 13,000 people who were taken by force by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan bandits shortly after liberation.

U.S. MIA DELEGATION TO VISIT FOR 3 DAYS

BK191126 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, December 19 (OANA-KPL) -- A press-release concerning a 3-day visit of the Joint Casualty Resolution Center's delegation of U.S.A. was issued here today by the Lao Foreign Ministry.

Regarding this matter, the spokesman of the Lao Foreign Ministry said that the acceptance granted by the Lao PDR Government to the U.S. Government's request for such visit was motivated by the humanitarian policy and sympathy towards families of U.S. missing in action (M.I.A.) soldiers during the war.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

BK171129 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, December 17 (KPL) -- Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received here a CPSU delegation led by its Central Committee member Khristoradnov, who is also first secretary of the Gorkiy Party Committee of the CPSU.

"The exchange of lessons on party organizing works between the LPRP and the CPSU is and [as received] essential which will lead the young Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] towards socialism more quicker," said the LPRP CC General Secretary K. Phomvihan. He also expressed, during the discussion, sincere gratitude to the CPSU, government and the great Soviet people for their continual support and precious assistance accorded to the Lao revolution.

The general secretary of the LPRP CC additionally informed the guest about the attitude and constant stand-point of the LPRP which are strictly based on Marxism-Leninism. He also expressed resolute support to the peace policy and initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialism countries aiming at reducing world tension and at dismantling the nuclear-war atmosphere, in particular the latest statement delivered by General Secretary Yu. Andropov, which have [as received] showed the good will and high responsibility of the Soviet Union regarding the world peace, security and the prosperous destiny of the world humanity.

In addition, the Lao leader strongly support the resolute countermeasures implemented by the Soviet Union against the war-lord policy of Reagan administration.

Best regards were also extended by the Lao leader through the CPSU delegation to General Secretary Yu. Andropov.

In return, Khristoradnov thanked the Lao leader for the warm welcome accorded to his delegation. He also informed K. Phomvihan about the success of talks between delegations of the two parties held here recently.

Also present on the occasion were Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party CC, head of the party CC's office, and V.F. Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador to the Lao PDR.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

BK190144 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] Thailand and China have agreed to start "joint researches" in areas of mutual interest next year in what appears to be a new stage of scientific and technical cooperation of the two countries, informed sources said yesterday. Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan, confirming the report, also said that, for the first time, the two countries would soon exchange "experts" in various fields in addition to the present cooperation whereby only study tours, seedlings and animal species have been exchanged.

A ceremony to sign an agreement with China on scientific and technical cooperation was held at the Foreign Ministry last evening. Signing the agreement on behalf of the Thai Government was Praphat while Li Ke, minister [as published] of China's Foreign and Economic Relations and Trade, who heads the Chinese delegation to attend the fifth session of the Thai-China joint committee on the cooperation, signed it on the Chinese behalf.

A press release, made available at the ceremony, said the Thai side on the joint committee, agreed to implement 15 requests proposed by the Chinese delegation. The requests involve exchanges of seedlings and animal species and training and study tour programmes for Chinese personnel in such areas as forestry, agriculture and geology. The Chinese side also agreed to implement 16 requests from the other side. These requests which are of similar nature to those proposed by the Chinese would cover agricultural, public health, industrial and scientific, and technical projects, according to the release.

An informed source said the joint committee agreed to start joint researches in the second half of next year. The Chinese side, he said, was also interested in entering joint ventures in industrial fields. "The Chinese team expressed the interest after they had inspected a Tanin television plant on Saturday," the source said.

Praphat said that under the agreement, Thailand will give elephants to China in return for a species of deer from the communist country.

China is also interested in breeding Thai crocodiles and lobsters, studying the Thai glass production industry as well as the expertise to build earthen-dams from Thailand informed sources said. China is the only socialist country [with] which Thailand has a joint committee on scientific and technological committee.

The fifth session of the joint committee, set up under the Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation which was signed on March 31, 1978, started on Dec 9 and was concluded yesterday. The next session will be held in the second quarter of 1985 in Beijing.

'HOT LINE' PLANNED WITH LAOS FOR BORDER DISPUTES

BK180624 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Nong Khai -- Thailand and Laos are expected next month to make a formal agreement on the setting up of a hot line linking communications between Nong Khai and the Laotian capital of Vientiane, Governor Sakda Ophong said yesterday. Sakda said the hot line is necessary in the event of border disputes between the two countries. The Mekong Committee, a regional body on development of Mekong River basin, had offered to install the communication system once a formal accord was reached, he said.

The governor said the governor of Vientiane will visit this northeastern province next month during which the question of the proposed hot line will be discussed. A formal agreement on the issue is expected to be made during the discussion, he said. The hot line proposal was first raised during the annual meeting of the Nong Khai-Vientiane border committee in Vientiane in September this year. The Thai Interior Ministry subsequently endorsed the proposal while the Laotian Government was in the process of studying it, the governor said. With the hot line, Nong Khai will serve as the centre for all the north-eastern provinces bordering Laos in their communication with Vientiane. Sakda said Thailand and Laos will be immediately kept informed of any border disputes in the future after the installation of the hot line so that any possible misunderstandings can be averted.

The governor said the Thai-Laotian relations in general have improved since he visited Vientiane for the annual meeting. He said there were 19 clashes in the Mekong River in the past year but only one border incident had taken place since the September meeting. "We reaffirmed during the talks the principle that the two countries refrain from attacking the other and that their representatives have frequent meetings on the local level," he said.

Sakda said the Vientiane governor is scheduled to arrive here shortly for an unofficial visit to attend a boat race in the Mekong River and other sports competitions between the two countries.

MAJ PATHOMPHONG RESIGNS FROM ARMY AMID CONTROVERSY

BK170238 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Dec 83 p 1, 2

[Text] After weeks of tug-of-war with the Army, dissident Army officer Maj Pathomphong Kesonsuk resigned from the military service yesterday. He told reporters at the parliament that he decided to quit the Army to "prevent confusions in his duties in the Army and as secretary of the Senate committee on dark influences." But when asked whether his resignation would end the on-going conflict between him and the Army, he said: "I would be glad if it is so." Maj Pathomphong said he submitted his resignation with the Office of the Defence Permanent Secretary yesterday. His resignation came a week after the Army issued an announcement over television and radio for him to report to his original command in the Fourth Army Region.

The army officer, who has defied the order, said he decided to call it quits after a week of "tense deliberation." He said after leaving the Army, he would be able to devote himself to his job as secretary of the Senate committee of which Gen Han Linanon is chairman. Maj Pathomphong, a former aide to Gen Han, was deputy commander of the Fourth Army Battalion of the Fifth Infantry regiment before his resignation. He declared that he was firm in his decision to resign. Maj Pathomphong claimed that he had already been transferred to the Office of the Defence Permanent Secretary and refused to report to his original command. He was accused of desertion after he failed to report to the Fourth Army Region by Dec 1.

An informed source said that the Fourth Army Region had completed its investigation into Maj Pathomphong's offence and was reportedly preparing a report proposing his dismissal to the Army. Secretary to the Army Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said yesterday that it was up to the Military Court to decide whether Maj Pathomphong would be court-martialled for his offence.

HANOI CITES WEINBERGER REMARKS ON PRC, EAST ASIA

BK171515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] On 13 December, speaking at the Washington Press Club, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger reiterated the U.S. policy toward Asia, specifically pointing out that the United States was strengthening its relations with Japan, China and South Korea to oppose the Soviet Union.

Weinberger said: The United States welcomes Japanese military buildup and considers a powerful China as an advantage. According to Weinberger, the fact that the United States and China have shared even more matters of common interest is the most important and decisive factor for Beijing to continue its present line of Sino-U.S. relations.

Both sides have agreed to continually strengthen the military relations. Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang have been informed that the United States wishes to contribute to modernization, including China's military modernization. The United States has reconsidered its policy of technological export to China, considering China a friendly country and is ready to cooperate with China in the field of high-level military technology.

TRAN QUYNH HEADS CPV DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

Aliyev Receives Tran Quynh

OW092030 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 9 -- Geydar Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received in Moscow Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, now attending the 9th session of the Vietnamese-Soviet Inter-governmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Tran Quynh (?is also) president of the Vietnamese sub-committee of the said inter-governmental committee.

Also present on the Soviet side were Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Soviet sub-committee of the Soviet-Vietnamese Inter-governmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

On the Vietnamese side was Dinh Nho Liem, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The two sides exchanged views on measures to be taken to further strengthen and widen the all-round cooperation between the two countries on the basis of agreements between Party General Secretary Le Duan and Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, and the joint Vietnamese-Soviet statement (?about the) program for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed in Hanoi on November 4, 1983.

On this occasion Tran Quynh warmly thanked the Soviet Union for its great and fruitful assistance to Vietnam. He expressed Vietnam's support for the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at easing the world situation and checking the arms race.

G. Aliyev reiterated the Soviet Union's support for the Vietnamese people's national construction and defense. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere of warm fraternal friendship.

Moscow Cooperation Talks

OW130005 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 12 -- The Vietnam - USSR Inter-governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its 9th session in Moscow from Dec 7-12.

It was attended, on the Vietnamese side, by Tran Quynh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the commission, and Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission and vice-president of the Vietnamese section of the Commission; and on the Soviet side, by Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Soviet section of the commission; and Nikita Tulubeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and vice-president of the Soviet section of the commission.

The session reviewed the achievements of the commission since its previous session in Dec 1982 and worked out a plan for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries for the coming period. The minutes of the session were signed on Dec 9 by Tran Quynh and Nikolay Talyzin. Also on Dec 9 Tran Quynh was warmly received by Geydar Aliyev, political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

PHAM VAN DONG WRITES BOOK ON SRV-USSR FRIENDSHIP

BK171032 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Dec 83

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 16 December 1983]

[Text] On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the SRV-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation and the 61st anniversary of the founding of the USSR, the Su That Publishing House has introduced to readers a book entitled "The Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Will Remain Evergreen and Last Forever," written by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The paper devotes most of page two to introducing this book to the readers. The introduction reads in part as follows:

The book contains a number of speeches and remarks which deal profoundly and copiously with the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, with the brilliant achievements of the USSR, and with the SRV-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Vietnam's close attachment to the Soviet Union originated from its admiration for the Soviet history, for the present and future undertakings of the Soviet Union, and for its mandate toward mankind.

Comrade Pham Van Dong wrote delicately and generally about Vietnam's heart-felt sentiments and compassion for the Soviet Union. Such sentiments have made history and are increasingly developing into a fine tradition.

Comrade Pham Van Dong wrote: If the socialist history of the Soviet Union turns 61 years old, then the history of relations between the peoples of the two countries is also 61 years old.

HANOI REACTION TO 'CGDK' MEETING IN BEIJING

'Beijing's Farce'

BK161248 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Station commentator's "article": "Beijing's New Farce Against the Kampuchean Revolution"]

[Text] Reports say the leaders of the various factions in the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which includes Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, and Sihanouk, are being summoned to Beijing by the reactionary forces in the Chinese leadership to attend a so-called summit conference of the three Kampuchean factions. What is Beijing's aim concerning this conference? It is nothing more than to try and save this reactionary Kampuchean organization from the abyss of division and disintegration.

It is still remembered that with direction from Beijing and Washington and with help from ASEAN, the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea came into existence in early July 1982. This was a trick aimed at putting another kind of makeup on the disgusting face of the Pol Pot butchers, the culprits in the massacre of 3 million Kampuchean people and in the creation of tension in Southeast Asia in support of Beijing's and Washington's plans against the three Indochinese countries.

However, right from the birth of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, public opinion noted that this is, in fact, a Pol Pot organization in disguise. All of progressive mankind, which once showed its disgust for the Pol Pot criminals, has come out more strongly against this Pol Pot organization in disguise.

At a Beijing press conference on 2 August 1982 -- less than a month after the birth of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- French Foreign Minister Cheysson said categorically that the French Government would not support Democratic Kampuchea and underscored France's disgust for the genocidal Khmer Rouge clique. Mr Cheysson said straightforwardly that it is unimaginable that any French politicians would meet or talk to Pol Pot.

Defying Beijing's and Washington's reactions, the Australian Government resolutely rejected an ASEAN-sponsored draft resolution on Kampuchea at this year's UN meeting. Mr Hayden, the Australian foreign minister, said the Australian Government totally rejects any support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

All this constituted heavy diplomatic flogging of the face of the Beijing expansionist forces, the creators of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

This time Beijing is gathering Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, and Sihanouk in a new meeting in the hope of deceitfully making public opinion believe that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is still alive, physically fit, and united. But how can it achieve this crazy design? Right from the day it was given birth by Beijing, the Democratic Kampuchea alliance was viewed by public opinion as a ghost government. Now this fact has been further underscored by public opinion.

BBC last night -- 14 December -- pointed out that the Democratic Kampuchea alliance is merely a compromise on paper. The causes that led to this conclusion are known to everyone. As the three factions of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk were once beset with differences and hatred, always trying to eliminate or liquidate one another, how can they come to terms with one another.

It is Sihanouk who told the French magazine PARIS MATCH on 5 April 1979 that Pol Pot is a murderer and that his entire group is a Hitler-styled fascist SS strike force brigade.

French television on 14 May 1981 gave this description: Every time the question of the Khmer Rouge was raised, Sihanouk trembled with anger and said that allying with the Khmer Rouge amounts to associating with the devil. It has been reported that the Pol Pot clique slaughtered 14 of Sihanouk's relatives.

As for Son Sann, he criticized Sihanouk in his 15 September 1981 Singapore statement as a leader without followers and therefore not qualified for signing any document in the name of the leader of the Moulinaka Party. Son Sann also set conditions with Beijing and Washington when saying that he would not enter the tripartite tiger cage without a big stick.

Meanwhile, the Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan clique criticized Son Sann for knowing nothing about anything other than running a blackmarket operation at the Kampuchean-Thai border. Recent fighting and liquidations among the Khmer Rouge, Son Sann, and Sihanouk forces serves as new evidence as to the differences among Beijing's henchmen. Naturally, this disorder has pained and worried Beijing and Washington.

It is clear that their lackey force has failed to help Beijing and Washington fulfill their design of making trouble against the rebirth of Kampuchea, causing confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina, and thereby causing instability in the Southeast Asian regions.

What does Beijing offer at the gathering of the ringleaders of the three reactionary Kampuchean factions? It is certain that it will promise more weapons, war equipment, and money in order to raise the spirit of its henchmen in this dry season and in the time to come when they have to desperately withstand the tremendous strength of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the miraculous rebirth of Kampuchea.

Like a gambler who loses many games in a row, Beijing, Washington, and their camp, by further plunging themselves onto the path of enmity with the use of force against the Kampuchean people in particular and the three Indochinese peoples in general, will only become more seriously bogged down. The past 5 years constitute the history of Kampuchea's rebirth and vigorous growth as well as the growth of the military solidarity bloc of the three Indochinese countries. It is also the history of continuous defeats for the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in their policy against the revolutions in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

Beijing's farce in convening the three faction leaders of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to boost their morale only makes the world public opinion realize more clearly the present battle position: the steady position of the three Indochinese peoples and the inevitable collapse of all plots against the revolutions in Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam.

Hanoi Radio Assaults Meeting

BK161533 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk, and Son Sann, heads of the so-called tripartite coalition of Democratic Kampuchea have met in Beijing. At first, they declared that there would be a tripartite summit in Beijing and, later on, to cover up the role of Beijing in this connection, they declared that the summit will be held somewhere inside the Kampuchean territory and a ceremony for the presentation of credentials will be organized soon. By rallying the henchmen of the Khmer reactionary coalition in Beijing and making a hue and cry about the coalition, the Beijing leadership hoped to make people believe that the tripartite government still exists in unity and that this government is controlling a part of Kampuchean territory.

However, all Beijing's efforts are in vain. Right after its coming into being, the world public has affirmed that this coalition government is only a ghost government. At present, its inner disputes are increasing. At the Thai-Kampuchean border the Khmer Rouge of Pol Pot has cursorily attacked troops of Sihanouk and Son Sann, Sihanouk himself has complained that the Khmer Rouge has tried to annihilate his forces.

The BBC recently noted that the coalition of Democratic Kampuchea exists only on paper, and the British paper TRIBUNE recently remarked that, in fact, the coalition headed by Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge could still not even control some square miles in the forest. If the Pol Pot clique returns to power, Kampuchea will become a no-man's-land in a few days.

Whatever Beijing may resort to it cannot fool the world public, but instead only expose its confusion at the weakening and disintegrating of the tripartite coalition government and worry about the steady rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

Kampuchea has really revived since the overthrow of the Pol Pot genocidal clique 5 years ago. Famine has been [word indistinct] and normal life has been restored. The revolutionary administration and the Armed Forces have been consolidated. The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea is a proof affirming the steadiness and irreversible situation in Kampuchea.

At present, the Kampuchean people and all peace- and justice-loving people around the world are preparing to celebrate the fifth founding anniversary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The more the world people are elated at the brilliant achievements of the Kampuchean people, the more worried the Beijing leadership is.

By rallying the Khmer reactionaries, the Beijing leadership are scheming to erase the fine development of Kampuchea. However, it is only an illusion. American journalist Daniel Schneider has stated that the stability and revival of Kampuchea is irreversible. Beijing [word indistinct] for the [word indistinct] is schemed to use the Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionary forces to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and at the same time conducted an all-out war of destruction against Laos and Vietnam. Despite all this, the situation in Kampuchea has steadily developed, and the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries has been further consolidated.

In face of this situation, the Beijing leadership will certainly gain nothing, but sustain another setback.

Kampuchean Situation 'Irreversible'

BK180610 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Dec 83

[NHAN DAN 17 December article by (Linh Phuong): "The Kampuchean Situation Is Irreversible"]

[Text] The Kampuchean people are preparing to celebrate their 5th glorious national day in an atmosphere full of enthusiasm. The historic victory of 7 January 1979 that toppled the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists -- hegemonists -- gave birth to the PRK. For the first time in the history of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people truly mastered their own destiny. Closely uniting around the KPRP and the PRK Government, the Kampuchean people have been bringing about profound changes in all areas of national life and are vigorously marching forward in their revival. The prestige of the PRK is growing in the international arena with each passing day. All visitors to that country are surprised by the good situation there after the genocidal scourge was lifted.

The Kampuchean situation is irreversible. In the Western countries and even right in Southeast Asia, the way to look at the Kampuchean question has undergone drastic changes to meet the actual situation. While friends throughout the five continents are sharing the joy of the Kampuchean people, an odious farce has been staged in Beijing. At their masters' instructions, the Khmer reactionaries in the so-called tripartite coalition met in Beijing. At this meeting Chinese President Li Xiannian stressed that Beijing continued to support all three reactionary Khmer factions, and cooked up the so-called danger of a dry-season offensive to encourage these acolytes to unite in their opposition to the PRK, Vietnam, and Laos. Li also reiterated his insolent slander against Vietnam and demanded an unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea.

That which took place in Beijing in mid-December reveals by itself the truth that there is no way to conceal the ignominious failures of the policy, schemes, and acts of opposition and sabotage against the Kampuchean revolution. It also throws more light on the ultra reactionary nature of the Beijing reactionaries who stubbornly close their eyes to the glaring realities in Kampuchea. The so-called tripartite government backed by Beijing, Washington, and their reactionary supporters has eventually revealed itself to be only a moribund body of the genocidal clique whose doom is inescapable.

These horses that are forced to share the same stall have no place in Kampuchea. What is more, they have constantly been at odds with and are trying to destroy one another. Who can believe the statement made by Sihanouk in Beijing that the three factions are cooperating and uniting closely with one another? Western public opinion has clearly pointed out the tragic situation of the so-called CGDK. The BBC made it clear that the trip to Beijing by Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan had been arranged by the Chinese authorities. All three, who deeply suspect and hate one another, have arrived in Beijing without any agenda for their talks. China wants to use this meeting as proof of the unity of the three factions because they are hostile to one another and their coalition only exists on paper.

The hands of the Beijing reactionaries were already stained with the blood of 3 million Kampucheans massacred by the Pol Pot clique. Over the past 5 years they have continued to commit crimes against the revival of the Kampuchean people. They have sought to reimpose the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot clique on Kampuchea, waged a multifaceted war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries, and intensively promoted confrontation to undermine the trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

It is evident that by trying to bring the reactionary Khmer forces together, Beijing has admitted that it has neither changed its hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries, nor given up its expansionist-hegemonist ambition which constitutes a threat to peace and stability in Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia.

Despite their losing and isolated position, the Chinese authorities still set one condition or another while failing to put an end to their threat of aggression and intervention against three Indochinese countries. This shows how stubborn and fanatic the Beijing reactionaries are. Nevertheless, no reactionary forces can check the steady advance of the PRK.

HO CHI MINH FRONT CONGRESS CONCLUDES

OW170959 Hanoi VNA in English 0742 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 17 -- The Fourth Congress of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front Committee closed Thursday after two day's sitting.

A new leading body with 109 member including a president and 17 vice presidents, was elected.

Present at the congress were Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of the city party committee; Mai Chi Tho, member of the party c.c. and chairman of the city people's committee; and 700 delegates of political parties and mass organizations.

Addressing the congress, Nguyen Ho, president of the city's front committee, said: "Eight years is not a long span of time for the transformation and construction of the city, but deep changes have taken place in the people's attitude towards the new regime. From misgivings, even fears, and an inferiority complex, even discontent, among some sections of the population after liberation, there has been, step by step, an acceptance and now a general support of the policies of the party and the state. Their understanding of socialism has been manifested through continuous revolutionary movements. The city is together with the whole country advancing to socialism, and, at the same time, foiling the enemy's schemes to divide the people and provoke unrest."

Speaking on this occasion, Huynh Tan Phat and Nguyen Van Linh highly appreciated the city front's efforts in strengthening the people's solidarity for the successful realization of the political duties the speakers also laid stress on the efficacious combination of the activities of the front and the administration at all levels and the enhancement of the working people's right to collective mastery, particularly at the grass-roots level. [sentence as received]

On behalf of the Council of State, vice-president Huynh Tan Phat presented the Labour Order First Class to the front committee of the city.

On behalf of the four million inhabitants of Ho Chi Minh City, the congress passed a statement expressing full support for the statement made by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on November 24, 1983.

MOKHTAR: NO PRC PROTEST OVER EMBASSY ISSUE

BK161006 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 16 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister said here today that Indonesia had not received an official protest from China about the take-over of the Chinese Embassy, but that China had instead conveyed through its representative here that it understood what had taken place.

The 240-year-old embassy buildings were taken over by the Jakarta municipal government last December 1, which reportedly drew a protest from a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Qi Huaiyuan, who said last week that the Indonesian move was "unacceptable" because it violated the Vienna convention of 1961 on diplomatic relations.

According to Mr Mokhtar the Chinese message, which was conveyed through the Romanian Embassy as the representative of Chinese interests here, also said that China hopes in time land will be set aside for a new building for its representation here. He said that he had not seen any press reports about the matter, but that he would study them in time, and that he did not "see any need to enter into polemics" over the question.

Relationships between China and Indonesia were frozen in 1967, following the communist inspired coup in 1965 in which Indonesia has accused China of involvement.

PAPERS CITED ON SUHARTO'S MALAYSIA VISIT

BK171245 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 16 Dec 83

[From the press review]

[Text] BERITA YUDHA viewed President Suharto's 2-day working visit to Malaysia as similar to his previous working visits. President Suharto and Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed had an exchange of views on a number of problems they considered needed to be discussed. The visit was of great importance, because, despite the fact that there are no differences between the sides on various issues, they have to continue to adjust the perception regarding the problems. The key to ASEAN strength is to keep in constant contact between their leaders in a formal as well as informal friendly manner.

KEDAULATAN RAKYAT of Yogyakarta believed that if there is some kind of agreement among the heads of government of the ASEAN five member countries to visit each other, each problem they face, be it a bilateral, regional or international problem, can be solved, since this involves the mutual interests of the ASEAN countries. KEDAULATAN RAKYAT hoped that President Suharto's visit to Malaysia would further enhance cooperation between the two countries in particular and ASEAN in general, especially to speed up the economic, social, and cultural growth as well as to further strengthen stability and peace in this region.

PALAPA B-2 SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED 29 JAN

BK191015 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] The minister of tourism, post, and telecommunications, Akhmad Tahir, today reported to President Suharto on launching of Indonesian Palapa B-2 satellite scheduled on 29 January. Palapa B-2 satellite is replacing Palapa A-2 satellite, which inspired its function mid of 1983. Indonesia has launched the Palapa B-1 satellite on 18 June replacing Palapa A-1. Both Palapa B-1 and B-2 satellites are orbiting over Maluku Islands in eastern Indonesia at a height of 36,000 km. The young satellite generation cost \$79,890,000. Some countries in ASEAN have taken advantage from the Indonesian Palapa satellite.

FERC REPORTS OPENING OF U.S. BASE LABOR TALKS

HK170104 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] The Philippines and the United States have opened discussions to revise the 1968 labor agreement covering 22,000 Filipino workers in American military facilities in the Philippines. After the opening ceremony on Thursday, a closed-door session was held to decide on procedural matters and specific issues for consideration. Both sides agreed to resume talks today.

In his introductory remarks, Philippine Ambassador to Washington Benjamin Romualdez said he hoped the panel-to-panel talks would lead to the conclusion of a new labor agreement that will rectify the weakness of the current arrangement, one that will inaugurate a new era of labor-management relations in the bases. Romualdez noted that the 1968 agreement had been a maiden labor covenant. It had been found wanting in many respects, resulting in at least four strikes of work stoppages at the U.S. facilities since it was forged. A major complaint was that Philippine laws had not been generally applied and respected in the bases, especially those pertaining to workers' rights to self-organization, collective bargaining, settlement, and security of tenure.

PHILIPPINES ADVISED TO SEEK MORATORIUM EXTENSION

HK180059 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 DEC 83

[Text] The Philippines has been advised by the 12-member advisory committee in New York to seek an extension of the 90-day moratorium earlier granted to the country. Prime Minister Cesar Virata, in a press briefing, said the extension is necessary because of the slow pace of negotiations between the Philippines and its foreign lenders on proposed new financing for the country. Prime Minister Virata said the country is seeking \$3.3 billion in new financing, with 50 percent of the loan coming from commercial sources and the rest from multilateral sources and foreign government. Projected extension of the 90-day standstill which expires on January 17 will include not only principal but also interest payments.

Also, the prime minister said the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank had already devised special action programs for the Philippines even before the financial crisis hit the country. Mr Virata said these special action programs included disbursement of project loans to meet liquidity problems. For example, the World Bank has programmed to disburse \$150 million to \$170 million from project loans to provide the Philippines with foreign exchange badly needed to continue trade operations. The Asian Development Bank on the other hand approved an accelerated disbursement of \$50 million in project loans with the same purpose as that of the World Bank loan.

Meanwhile, Virata revealed that the country is seeking some \$300 million from the World Bank as structural adjustment loans for the agricultural sector.

Virata Committee To Meet

HK 180812 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says he is meeting on January 4 with the 12-man advisory committee, which is made up of the biggest creditors of this country. They will finalize the country's financial program to be sent to some 350 banks are expected to send their replies in 3 weeks, and by that time, the country's 90-day moratorium will have elapsed.

He said the same term is needed with regard to the standby arrangement the Philippines is seeking from the International Monetary Fund. At present, an IMF team is in Manila verifying certain matters regarding the country's financial program. The team is expected to submit its findings to the IMF board, which is meeting next month.

BATASAN APPROVES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

HK170103 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa yesterday approved on third and final reading three proposed constitutional amendments. One of these was a resolution restoring the office of vice president and abolishing the 15-man Executive Committee. The two other amendments approved by the assembly were a resolution apportioning 183 elective Batasan seats to the 75 provinces, 7 highly-urbanized cities, and 10 districts of Metro Manila, and a resolution providing that the majority of Cabinet members or heads of ministries should come from provincial, city, and district constituencies of the Batasang Pambansa. These proposed amendments shall be submitted for ratification by the electorate through a plebiscite to be held on January 27 next year.

Meanwhile, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan assemblymen yesterday created a three-man committee to dialogue with leaders of the business sector to work out the mechanics of the businessmen's offer to fund a new nationwide registration of voters. The assemblymen in a caucus yesterday appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Batasan majority floor leader Jose Rono, Justice Minister Ricardo Puno, and Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez to sit on the committee. Rono said the committee was also given a blanket authority to give President Marcos the right to issue a decree calling for the new listing of voters after working out an agreement with the business sector. The president Wednesday accepted an offer by the businessmen to set aside 100 million pesos to fund the new registration.

MARCOS ON ISSUES IN VOTER REGISTRATION

HK190059 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that the leadership of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan still holds banker Victor Barro to his promise to raise 100 million pesos to fund the new general registration of voters nationwide. The president made the statement upon arriving at Loakan Airport yesterday after his week-end meeting in Manila with the three-man Batasan committee on the proposed new registration of voters.

The president said he had directed the three-man committee of the Batasan to pursue the participation of the business sector and to secure a definite statement from an authoritative source representing the business sector or possibly the opposition, on what participation they can give, and when. He said he wants to know whether the offer is in kind or in cash.

MARCOS EXPOSES 'CLERGY-BOURGEOIS CLIQUE'

HK190024 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] President Marcos exposed yesterday a clergy-bourgeois clique which aims to topple the government and seize power in the country. He said the local communists have denounced the new group, and warned its members to shy away from the clergy] obligarchy conspiracy. The president said the existence of the new subversive group was unearthed in documents from the communist party which fell into the hands of government authorities. According to President Marcos, the core of the new subversive group is the (Partido ng Sosyalista at Kadalisanang Pilipinas).

The president also noted a highly perceptible lack of activity in the communist New People's Army [NPA]. He said military intelligence authorities are assessing the situation to determine whether the insurgents are regrouping for another offensive before the Batasan elections in May. The president said the NPA's have been active only in widely-scattered fronts in the Kalinga-Apayao and Cagayan region, parts of the Bicol region, and parts of northern Mindanao.

The chief executive also disclosed that Dimas Pundato has taken over the Moro National Liberation Front leadership from Nur Misuari. He said the government had already conveyed to Pundato its desire to conduct talks with the new MNLF leadership or whoever is recognized by the Islamic Conference.

AFP Report

OW181422 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Manila, Dec 18 (AFP) — President Ferdinand Marcos today accused a "clergy-bourgeois clique" of trying to topple his government following the seizure of communist documents which he said mentioned the new group, the presidential palace reported. Mr Marcos, speaking in Baguio City in northern Luzon, said the new group was denounced in the communist documents, which urged its followers "not to participate in or to have anything to do with this strange grouping of the oligarchy and the clergy."

The president would only add that the core of the new group, which he called "clergy-bourgeois clique which aims to topple the government," was the United Socialist Party of the Philippines.

A spokesman for Jaime Cardinal Sin, spiritual leader of the Philippines' Roman Catholics and a leading critic of Mr Marcos and his regime, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, "The cardinal is not aware of any such clique."

A ranking opposition figure, who asked not to be named, said the allegation that such a group existed "sounds fantastic."

Political observers here said the alleged new group was actually the existing Social Democratic Organization of the Philippines (Socdem), a clergy-based left-of-center grouping reportedly headed by wanted Jesuit priest Romeo Intengan. The group claims to have an armed wing called the Sandigan.

The president went on to say that his government was trying to determine if the low profile taken recently by guerrillas of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) indicated the group was regrouping "for another offensive before the parliamentary elections in May." Meanwhile, Mr Marcos said the government was attempting to bring the Moslem secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), which is active in the southern Philippines, to the negotiating table following reports that the group had a new leader.

The reports said former Moro chief Nur Misuari had been replaced by a man named Dimas Pundato. Mr Marcos said he had asked the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO), with which the MNLF has observer status, "to please prepare to call a conference with this new leadership and whoever is recognized by the Islamic Conference." Mr Misuari attended the ICO foreign minister's conference held earlier this month in Dhaka in his position as MNLF chairman. But in view of the reports that Mr Misuari had been [words indistinct] government hoped to use the proposed conference "to get the cooperation of the people who used to belong to the Nur Misuari group."

IMELDA MARCOS VOWS TO 'CONTINUE SERVING PEOPLE'

HK180104 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] The first lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos said yesterday she would continue serving the people in her own modest way, and hoped ill-wishers would stop spreading distorted presumptions on what she would do next. The first lady told newsmen in Baguio City before leaving for Manila that she has reached the point in her life where she could work and enjoy a feeling of fulfillment unmindful of what others say. Mrs Marcos was reacting to speculations in opposition quarters that she was interested in succeeding her husband as president despite her having resigned from the Executive Committee. She had also announced that she was not running in the next Batasan elections scheduled in May next year.

PRESIDENT MARCOS CLAIMS OPPOSITION LOSING SUPPORT

BK161423 Hong Kong AFP in English 1323 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Manila, Dec 16 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today said the opposition had lost "whatever ground it had gained" following the assassination of his archrival Benigno Aquino and may have "already lost the 10-15 percent of the Manila electorate they might have gained" after the same tragedy. In a statement from the presidential palace, Mr Marcos said "You'll notice they could raise only 50 people to demonstrate in front of Camp Aguinaldo and only 500 people at the Araneta Coliseum." He was referring to the December 10 world Human Rights Day protest picket in front of the Defense Ministry and the subsequent rally in a nearby parking area. The December 10 demonstration, reported by witnesses to have been attended by some 600 people including priests and nuns, was broken up by police with riot shields.

"People are losing interest because the opposition says the same things over and over again. These are the pitfalls that politicians avoid," Mr Marcos said. He decried what he called the "abusive and bullying" tactics of the opposition referring to some of them who allegedly forced motorists to tie yellow ribbons on their car antennas or contribute to their cause. Yellow has become the opposition's color since the August 21 assassination.

"If the opposition had handled the situation in such a manner that they kept the sympathy of the sensible people, we would have lost Manila by now," he said.

Meanwhile, President Marcos directed the National Assembly to approve a law for new voter registration all over the Philippines as a means to ensure clean and honest National Assembly elections next year.

OPPOSITION LEADER URGES ASSEMBLY POLLS BOYCOTT

BK161207 Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Manila, Dec 16 (AFP) -- A top Philippine opposition leader today said the "approaching collapse" of the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos is now "certain and inevitable" and urged a total boycott of the 1984 National Assembly elections. Ex-Senator Jovito Salonga, president of the Liberal Party (LP), said "any compromise now with the dictator will weaken our stand vis-a-vis the architects and collaborators of his regime once this nightmare is over."

Mr Salonga, who was chief defense counsel of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino during his sensational trial here in the mid-1970's, described next year's polls as "farcical" and participation by the LP as "indefensible at this late hour." Mr Salonga instead called on the Liberal Party faithful to take up "the cause of the poor, the weak and the dispossessed" even if the party would have to start from scratch because "sooner or later," the youth, intelligentsia and working class "will see that something good and great has happened to the party."

Mr Salonga has often been mentioned by opposition circles here as a possible successor to President Ferdinand Marcos. Now residing in the United States, his statement was released by LP spokesman in Manila Rey T. Fafardo.

Mr Aquino, whose unsolved August 21 assassination has unleashed social and political turmoil here, was the leading LP aspirant for the 1973 elections which never materialized because President Marcos declared martial rule in September 1972.

'SHOWDOWN' LOOMS OVER AQUINO INVESTIGATION

HK190218 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 18 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] A showdown looms between the Agrava fact-finding board and the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) over jurisdiction and policy in the investigation of the August 21 assassination of former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino, Jr.

The Agrava board learned for the first time Friday that the CIS was conducting its own investigation of the Aquino case on the basis of an order issued by President Marcos to Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas. The president directed Olivas to conduct an investigation of the Aquino slaying a few hours after the former senator was gunned down at the tarmac of the Manila International Airport (MIA) under military escort.

Lt. Col. Berlin Castillo, who said he was coordinating the CIS investigation of the Aquino case, told the Agrava board that he was continuing with the probe of the gunslaying. He said he was made to understand by higher authorities at the CIS that his investigation was made in aid of the Agrava board's fact-finding inquiry. But some members of the Agrava board were taken aback by Castillo's revelation.

Board member Luciano Salazar said that if the CIS investigation was in aid of the board's probe, the CIS should inform the board "every step of the way" about the status of the military investigation. Another board member, Dante Santos, said he believed that many witnesses were precisely reluctant to talk because of fear, imagined or real, of the military. He said that many witnesses were hesitant to testify before the board after they were interviewed by military investigators ahead of representatives of the board.

Board members cited the case of Ildefonso Torres, air controller of the Bureau of Air Transportation (BAT), who was interviewed by the CIS.

"Why was the board kept in the dark about this investigation?" Lawyer Francisco Villa, deputy general counsel of the Agrava board, asked Castillo, referring to the CIS probe of the Aquino case. The CIS officer said the CIS probe was in aid of the Agrava board's investigation. Besides, he was never asked about the CIS probe, Castillo added. He said he was willing to stop his investigation of the Aquino case if he were told by higher authorities to do so. "I am sick and tired of this case," he said.

Observers said that one of the major issues that could precipitate a confrontation between the Agrava board and the CIS was the CIS's stand that Rolando Galman killed the former senator. Castillo said that in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the CIS believed that Galman was the killer of Aquino.

On the other hand, however, one of the major tasks of the Agrava board is to determine if Galman was the real assassin. Castillo told the board that the CIS investigation was aimed at determining whether or not conspiracy was involved in the Aquino assassination. He said that if there was a conspiracy to kill Aquino, the CIS would want to know who the conspirators and co-conspirators were.

Villa, who conducted the questioning of Castillo, said that the CIS would not help the Agrava board if its investigation only sought to reinforce its position that Galman was Aquino killer.

Castillo also told the board that his investigation was an open probe. He said he did not know if other agencies of the military were conducting their own "covert" investigation of the Aquino killing.

Board member Ernesto Herrera told the TIMES yesterday that the board will make an important announcement tomorrow, presumably on the CIS investigation.

Former Appeals Court Justice Corazon Agrava, chairman of the five-man board, said in a press conference Friday afternoon that she was not surprised that the CIS was continuing its investigation of the Aquino case. However, she indicated that she was not informed of the magnitude and extent of the CIS own investigation.

SALUTARY EFFECT OF HOARDED GOODS CONFISCATIONS

HK180106 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] President Marcos said the other day that the government's confiscation of hoarded goods has had a sobering effect on hoarders and has pushed the prices of prime commodities down to normal levels. Raids conducted by a government task force on warehouses full of hoarded consumer items have resulted in the confiscation of millions of pesos worth of such items, which were sold to the public at the Kadiwa and other authorized outlets.

As an immediate effect of these raids, Chinese businessmen, who control 80 percent of the consumer goods in Metro Manila, met with Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin and promised they would release their goods. These Chinese businessmen, the president said, were told that there is no compromise in the government's determination to restore normalcy in the local market situation. The president said the message has been delivered and now they are coming through and they have given the Ministry of Trade the listings of all their available goods, so that they can extricate themselves from criminal and civil liabilities.

MARCOS ANNOUNCES NEW PALAWAN OIL WELL 16 DEC

HK170107 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Excerpt] President Marcos yesterday announced the discovery of a new oil well off northwest Palawan. The president made the announcement after receiving a telephoned report from Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco. The new oil well, which is called Garloc-2, is capable of producing 1,700 to 2,000 barrels of crude oil daily. The president was also informed by Velasco that another test on the new well was started at about noon yesterday to determine the natural flow-rate of the reservoir. Velasco said Garloc-2 may be the country's first deepwater oil well. The Garloc oil well was reputed to have a potential oil reserve bigger than those discovered earlier.

ARMY NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN MINDANAO SITUATION

HK190219 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 18 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Philippine Army (PA) authorities yesterday said that the peace and order situation in Western and Central Mindanao has "suddenly" taken a step for the better.

The authorities, led by Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, Army chief, made the assessment upon their return last Thursday from the first leg of their yearend visits and inspections of Army camps in the south.

In an interview with the METRO MANILA TIMES at Fort Bonifacio, Ramas said that except for a "very few" combat encounters between government troopers and dissidents, the peace and order conditions in Mindanao were now better.

The two star general said that the peaceful condition in the region was an indication that 1) the enemy had lost its strength and will to fight and 2) the defense and military establishment had succeeded in galvanizing an effective support of the mass base and the civilians.

It was the consensus among military planners that the people in Mindanao have cooperated fully with the Armed Forces in stamping out insurgency.

The planners attributed their success to their "Oplan Katatagan," a counterinsurgency project of the Armed Forces designed to win over the minds and hearts of the people.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile also said earlier that the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), had not taken advantage of the problem gripping the country as a result of world wide recession.

Enrile, basing his assessment on intelligence reports, said that the CPP-NPA was "silent" despite the mass protests and street rallies "because the enemy does not have the capability to launch an offensive against the military."

Enrile had estimated that it would take the CPP-NPA ten years to build the capability to go against the military, "if the government does not do anything."

On the so-called "abusive soldiers," Ramas told the TIMES that it has been the policy of the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, transmitted down to defense and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officers, to punish abusive military personnel.

Ramas said that this policy was "unchangeable."

Ramas, however, said that the vast majority of the AFP officers and men were dedicated, honest, and law abiding. He said that the military leadership, under Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, "stands ready to defend these vast majority against abuses perpetrated against them by divisive forces."

He also said that the Army would conduct an "in depth" implementation of "Oplan Katatagan."

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

20 Dec 1983

